

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,981

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 30-31, 1972

Established 1887

## Terrorists Peacefully In Cairo

### Israelis Say No Concessions Made

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Four Arab terrorists who seized the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok for 18 hours yesterday arrived aboard a special Thai airliner at Cairo airport today and were whisked away in a car.

The terrorists freed six Israeli hostages unharmed this morning in Thailand in exchange for their safe conduct out of the country. They had first threatened to kill the hostages unless Israel released 26 Arab prisoners.

In Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel had not made any concessions. Mr. Eban, speaking to reporters, said Israel had never considered making any concessions to the guerrillas.

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, Under Secretary Hassan Bobel, was on hand to meet two of the eight Thais on the plane to guarantee the terrorists' safety—Armed Forces Chief of Staff Air Marshal Dawee Chulakarny, and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Chatchai Chulakarny.

Plane Cordoned  
Airport authorities banned photographers and newsmen from approaching the DC-3 jet.

The plane was cordoned off and the whereabouts of the four guerrillas, identified in Bangkok as members of the Black September movement, was not known.

Marshall Dawee told newsmen at an airport press conference that he went to the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok yesterday and told the commandos:

"You are my guests. We had a friendly relationship. We were having a sacred day in Thailand to install the crown prince. When they realized this they said: 'We are very sorry. We do not care for Israel, but we care very much for the Thai people.'"

Air Marshal Dawee said that he took some food to the guerrillas and ate with them.

"I brought in curried rice and chicken. I had a mouthful before they touched it. I said, 'Here you are. There is no poison in it.'"

Asked if he was afraid to go into the embassy knowing that the guerrillas were armed, Marshall Dawee said: "You might be afraid but you have to control the fear. I am a fighter pilot myself."

He said the Israeli hostages were on the second floor of the embassy and that they told him the commandos treated them well.

He said the hostages were "very excited and I gave them some drinks."

"My Duty"  
Asked why the commandos chose Bangkok for their operation, he said: "We did not discuss this. It's my duty to turn whoever is not my enemy into a friend of mine."

Marshall Dawee said that he told the commandos that the Israelis will "never say yes" to their demands for the release of the 26 Arab hostages.

"You have to make up your minds," he told them.

He said that the whole Thai cabinet was keen to help the commandos. He said they had the Munich affair in their minds.

"I was in Munich when the massacre occurred there and I learned the lesson of that," he said.

The air marshal said he spent almost the whole night inside the embassy and that when the commandos realized the sacred nature of the Thai ceremonies for the release of the 26 Arab hostages.

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TO LIFE—Israeli Premier Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon (left) and Foreign Minister Abba Eban toasting news of the liberated Israeli hostages in Thailand.

## IRA Political Chief Arrested

### Ulster Border Crosser Slain, Bomb Kills 3 in Irish Republic

BELFAST, Dec. 29 (AP).—British troops uncovered two major arms dumps in Northern Ireland today and shot dead a suspected terrorist gunman sneaking into Northern Ireland from the Irish Republic.

In Dublin, Premier Jack Lynch and his cabinet held an emergency meeting to tighten security measures against bombers and snipers from Northern Ireland.

Also in Dublin, police tonight arrested Rory O'Brady, political leader of the illegal Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing. He was seized under the Offenses Against the State Act and could be held 48 hours without a charge, police said.

Political observers said that Mr. O'Brady's detention could be the start of the expected crackdown by Premier Lynch against the IRA and its sympathizers. Although the IRA has long been banned in the Irish Republic, its political arm, Sinn Féin, is not outlawed. But under the newly revised state offenses act, Mr. O'Brady—who heads the Provisionals' Sinn Féin—would have to prove that he is not a member of the IRA itself.

The security action in both parts of Ireland followed the explosion last night of a bomb in a car from the North, a blast which killed three teenagers and injured 15 in a town just inside the republic's frontier.

The incident in Belturbet, heightened fears that Northern Ireland's violence was spilling over into the republic.

His Denunciation  
Earlier today, Mr. O'Brady had blamed the Belturbet bombing on British or pro-British agents, saying: "This time they hope to blackmail Mr. Lynch into implementing the new totalitarian legislation against Northern Ireland refugees and Irish republicans generally."

British troops said that they spotted three gunmen sneaking north across the border near Loughmoe today. They said the men split up and ran when challenged by an army border patrol. One man was seen to take up a firing position, the army spokesman reported.

The United States said it would wait on recognition until after East and West Germany complete ratification of their basic treaty of accommodation. This is expected in the spring of the new year.

Neutral Sweden, Austria and Switzerland already have established full diplomatic relations with East Germany, as have India, Pakistan, Peru, Uruguay, Lebanon, Morocco, Australia, Nepal, Cyprus, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Indonesia, Tanzania, Zaire, Kuwait, Tunisia, Burundi, Iran and Finland.

By East German count, it now has full diplomatic ties with at least 34 states.

15 Major U.S. Cities Have 6 Pct. Jobless

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The list of major cities with unemployment rates of 6 percent or more dropped this month to its lowest point in two years, the Labor Department reported today.

Officials said they had removed Grand Rapids, Mich., from the list, reducing it to 45. It was the lowest number since 40 cities were listed in January, 1971, and matched the 45 of February last year.

It was the third consecutive month that fewer than one-third of the 150 major cities had "substantial" unemployment of at least 6 percent.

The number of smaller labor markets with substantial unemployment declined by three this month to 830. The Labor Department said.

They had found it impossible to survive on melted snow water because it did not contain salt, he said, and the herbs beneath the snow were too deeply buried.

## Snow Slide Kills 4 Skiers In French Alps

GRENOBLE, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Four young persons, including two girls and a skiing instructor, were killed and one was seriously injured when a massive snow slide hit a group of skiers near here today, rescuers said.

A 10-yard-wide mass of fresh snow swept the group down a narrow valley 7,200 feet high in the French Alps shortly after noon.

Police said the group had left the regular ski runs and were on high slopes despite warnings of avalanche danger.

Yesterday, two French mountain soldiers were killed and five injured in similar circumstances farther south in the Alps, northeast of Nice.

Three Alpine soldiers were killed by a snow slide in the same area two weeks ago.

## East Germany Set for Talks With Britain on Recognition

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP).—East Germany formally announced today that it was ready to begin talks with Britain on establishing diplomatic relations.

The news agency ADN said Foreign Minister Otto Winzer expressed this readiness in a cable to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. This was a reply to a telegram from Sir Alec.

Britain and France, who along with the United States are responsible for West Berlin, have expressed their intention to hold talks on relations with East Berlin. But recognizing East Germany also means recognizing the Communist wall that still divides Berlin.

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## New Year's Pause in Bombing Reportedly Ordered by Nixon

### Targeting Of Civilian Areas Denied

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The Defense Department denied today that populated areas of Hanoi were being bombed deliberately and suggested that much damage reported in Hanoi may have been caused by B-52 bombers crashing in the city or by Communist missiles.

The White House refused comment.

At a news briefing, department spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said: "We know of instances where aircraft have been shot down and crashed in the city. We know of instances where SAMs (surface-to-air missiles) have

gone ballistic (after missing U.S. planes) and exploded in the city."

Mr. Friedheim, asked about a Western eyewitness report of mass ruin and dead civilians along a street in central Hanoi, said: "I don't know what the origins of that report are. I have no way of knowing what that correspondent was shown."

A reporter asked if the only comment that the Pentagon would make about civilian casualties "is that North Vietnam often uses such situations for propaganda purposes," Mr. Friedheim replied, "I'll accept that summation."

So far, the U.S. command has announced the loss of 15 of the planes, each of which can carry 60,000 pounds of bombs. Pentagon sources speculated that some of the planes may have plunged to earth still fully loaded with bombs.

Deputy White House press secretary Gerald R. Warren turned aside numerous questions today on the bombing, saying he could not discuss it or any military matters at this time.

He declined to say whether President Nixon had any reaction to protests by allied and neutral governments or to say why the White House had refused so far to discuss the stepped-up bombing.

According to Hanoi's account, Henry A. Kissinger sought major changes in at least five areas of the draft agreement reached in October, and this produced counterdemands by North Vietnam and the acknowledged impasse.

Hanoi has also asserted that Mr. Kissinger, the chief American negotiator and President Nixon's adviser on national security, said at the Paris talks on Nov. 24 and 25 that the President would launch heavy bombing raids over North Vietnam if the American proposals were not accepted.

North Vietnam's rationale for the collapse of the negotiations and the stepped-up American bombing, is being made known through several channels. Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate to the regular Paris talks, provided a public explanation when he appeared last Sunday on the American Broadcasting Co. program "Issues and Answers."

Additional amplification has been given to Tom Hayden, a leading antiwar activist, and David Livingstone, a New York labor leader who opposes the war, by Hanoi officials in Paris in recent days. The Americans have relayed these views to The New York Times in separate interviews.

Hanoi's arguments occasionally parallel the official American explanation given by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference on Dec. 15.

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HOLIDAY HIDEAWAY—President's adviser Henry Kissinger in Palm Springs, Calif., Friday. With him is Bob Evans (right), estranged husband of actress Ali MacGraw.

## Disputing Kissinger Version

### Hanoi Takes Its Case to U.S. On Peace Talk Breakdown

By Bernard Gwertzman  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT).—North Vietnam has undertaken an effort to convince Americans and others that the Vietnam negotiations broke down in Paris not because of its recalcitrance, as charged by Washington, but because the United States made new demands that reopened the entire scope of the negotiations.

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## Washington Asks Stockholm Not to Send New Ambassador

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—The United States has asked Sweden not to send a new ambassador to Washington when the present envoy leaves early next month, the U.S. Embassy said tonight.

Asked if reports that the United States had asked Sweden not to send a new envoy were correct, the embassy's press attaché said: "Yes, the reports are true."

Sweden's Premier Olof Palme on Saturday compared the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam to Nazi massacres during World War II.

More than 200,000 Swedes today signed a declaration calling on President Nixon to end the bombardment.

The declaration was adopted yesterday by Premier Palme and opposition leaders.

A day earlier, the U.S. State Department said it would postpone the return of its charge d'affaires to Stockholm. A spokesman said the move "was related" to Premier Palme's criticism.

The Swedish ambassador was called to the State Department for a "strong" U.S. protest against Mr. Palme's remarks.

The present ambassador, Hubert de Beaulieu, is scheduled to leave Washington on Jan. 8 and to be succeeded by Yngve Moe, a journalist.

## Peking's Politburo Attends Rally For Viet Cong Foreign Minister

By Marilyn Berger  
PEKING, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The top members of China's Politburo turned out to join in a huge rally staged here today for the Viet Cong foreign minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh.

Led by Premier Chou En-lai, the group included one surprise, the appearance of Chiang Ching-kuo, the wife of party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mrs. Chiang, one of the leaders of the Cultural Revolution, has been widely rumored to have been ill, and Chinese officials have barely disguised their surprise on seeing her.

Mr. Chou was in his usual outgoing form, pausing at the end to help hold up the banners in Vietnamese and English on Chinese support of the Vietnamese people.

Mrs. Binh and acting Defense Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Politburo Yen Chien-ying spoke in speeches that were essentially a replay of those given at the banquet offered last night, notably Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's denunciation of American policy in Indochina.

Mao Sees Mrs. Binh  
HONG KONG, Saturday, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung received Mrs. Binh at his Peking residence last night, the New China News Agency reported today.

Chairman Mao, 69, the agency said, "We are of the same family. We and you, South and North Vietnam, and also Laos, Cambodia and Korea, are all of the same family. We support each other."



WARM WELCOME—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai greeting Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh as she visited in Peking.

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## In Many Parts of World

## Protests Intensified on Bombings

PARIS, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—International opposition to the intensified United States bombing of North Vietnam gained momentum today with rallies, official protests and demonstrations organized by political parties and other groups.

In Peking, almost the entire top Chinese leadership headed a mass rally to protest the air raids and reaffirm China's support for Hanoi.

The following demonstrations and protests were also reported today:

WELLINGTON, N.Z.: Some 80 anti-war demonstrators burned an

American flag outside the U.S. Embassy here. It had been flying at half-staff in tribute to the late ex-President Harry S. Truman.

OSLO: Norway called on the U.S. to halt the bombing, and Foreign Minister Dagfinn Varvik said in an interview that the U.S. is risking losing traditional goodwill because of the war.

ROME: A government announcement said a cabinet meeting instructed Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici to "renew his insistence" that the bombing stop.

BRUSSELS: Belgian Deputy Foreign Minister Henri Fayat ex-

pressed the Belgian people's "profound emotion" and concern over the raids, the American Embassy said.

SYDNEY: The Labor-party government backed the Seamen's Union of Australia's decision to boycott American shipping in protest against the raids.

BONN: Six lower-house deputies of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party sent a telegram to President Nixon protesting against his decision "to continue the Vietnam war in its inhuman totality."

ZURICH: The Social Democratic party of Zurich Canton and City appealed to the federal cabinet to declare the opposition of the Swiss people to the bombing.

THE HAGUE: The U.S. Embassy said about 120 protests have been received so far from all sections of the Dutch nation.

PARIS: Vietnamese nationalists—either pro-Viet Cong or pro-government—called for a bombing halt in a resolution passed at a meeting last night of about 1,000 Vietnamese living in France.

BELGRADE: President Tito described the U.S. policy in Vietnam as a challenge to mankind and regretted that not many countries have so far raised their voices against it.

EAST BERLIN: East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker today condemned the "murderous bombing terror."

LONDON: Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, in a radio interview today, condemned the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath for its silence on the bombing. Opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson yesterday termed the American raids "deplorable."

Senators Switch Sides

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP).—Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, has renounced his support of President Nixon's Vietnam war policies, saying the President "appears to have lost his senses."

The senator said in an interview with the Cleveland Plain Dealer that he will support anti-war efforts in Congress because of the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

Sen. Saxbe, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has supported Mr. Nixon's handling of the war for the last four years.

He said in the interview published today that the President's bombing order exhibited "arrogance and irresponsibility." He said he was irked because no effort was made by the White House to get in touch with him after the bombing was renewed Dec. 18.

"He (the President) is going to have all kinds of trouble," Sen. Saxbe said. "He has asked no support and he'll not get it."

In Washington, Sen. Clifford Case, D., New Jersey, second senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said there was no justification for the bombing.

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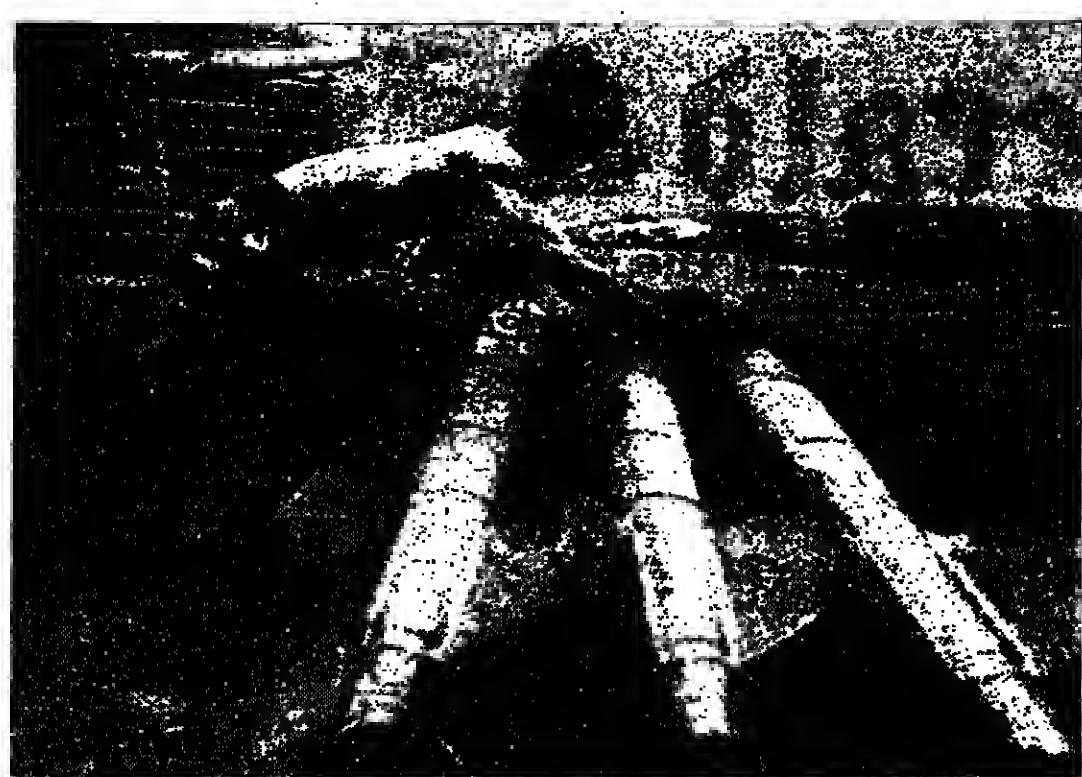
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FINAL CHECK—Airman checks 250-pound bombs before they are loaded onto A-4 jet at Bien Hoa airbase near Saigon, where U.S. planes are stationed in South Vietnam.

## Hanoi Aims Its Message at U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

but they are more often at odds with his remarks.

The North Vietnamese sources said that Mr. Kissinger made the following substantive proposals, which they said, would have changed the agreement drastically if they had been accepted.

North Vietnamese Troops

The Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger, claiming to be speaking for Saigon, indirectly raised the issue of withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam.

For instance, Mr. Kissinger insisted that there should be some phrase, some sentence in the agreement, implying the total withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

North Vietnam has always refused to acknowledge the 145,000 troops it is said to have in South Vietnam, and Mr. Kissinger said on Dec. 18 that although Saigon might want a total withdrawal, that was not the American position.

The United States, Mr. Kissinger said, wanted language, however, that would "make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other."

Recognition of Viet Cong

Hanoi claimed that the original draft called for formal recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Viet Cong, as one of the two political forces in South Vietnam after a settlement.

But the Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger wanted to eliminate any mention of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the agreement. They said that he was trying to get language in which only the Saigon government would be recognized as legitimate force in South Vietnam.

This issue has not been discussed by the United States in public, and Hanoi did not provide specific examples.

Role of National Council

The original draft accord called for the establishment of a council for national reconciliation and concord, with representatives from Saigon, the Viet Cong and neutralists participating.

The Hanoi officials said that because of Saigon's concern, Mr. Kissinger wanted to reduce the importance of this council. They said that the original agreement provided that the council would be organized at a national and a local level, but that Mr. Kissinger, in the latest talks, wanted to eliminate the lower levels of the council.

Mr. Thuy said that the original accord had set up the council as a body to oversee "the implementation of the signed agreements, of the cease-fire, of preserving the peace, and of deciding the modalities and procedures for the general elections." He said that in the latest talks, Mr. Kissinger wanted the council only to organize the general elections.

Mr. Kissinger, in discussing the council, said that the United States wanted to make sure that the group could not be interpreted as a disguised coalition government, to which Saigon objects.

The Supervisory Force

Mr. Kissinger said at his press conference that Hanoi's proposal for an international supervisory force was inadequate to maintain the cease-fire since it would allow only 250 inspectors, instead of the 5,000 sought by the United States.

The North Vietnamese sources said that the American plan would impinge on the right of Vietnamese to conduct their own affairs. Hanoi insisted that it would live up to the cease-fire provisions and rejected American claims that it was preparing to violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that the military provisions of the 1954 Indochina agreement had been carried out without violation even though the international supervisory force had been limited to 350 men. American officials have asserted that in October, Hanoi agreed to the 5,000-man force. Hanoi has not acknowledged this.

Prisoners

The original accord called for the release of American prisoners

of war within 60 days, parallel with the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam. It called for the release of political prisoners in South Vietnam within 90 days.

Mr. Thuy said that at the latest talks Mr. Kissinger had made the release of political prisoners—mostly Viet Cong—contingent on the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

American officials have indicated in recent days that Hanoi, in retaliation, made a new proposal linking the release of American prisoners to the release of political prisoners.

The Hanoi sources insisted that Mr. Kissinger had threatened them with renewed and heavier bombing similar to what is now going on if the American proposals were not accepted. That is why, Mr. Thuy said, children were evacuated from Hanoi on Dec. 3, before the breakdown in the talks.

American officials have pointed out the evacuation of Hanoi as evidence that North Vietnam had planned in advance to avoid signing an agreement.

Both Mr. Hayden and Mr. Livingston said that their impressions were that Hanoi would not be bombed into submitting to the American proposals and that Mr. Thuy's assertion that no negotiations could take place until the bombing north of the 20th parallel was stopped should be taken seriously. Raids north of the parallel were resumed on Dec. 18.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that using air power to force them to yield was like "eating soup with a fork."

Neither the American nor the North Vietnamese side has provided a detailed rundown of what actually happened at the talks. Each side has tended to publicize the "unacceptable" proposals made by the other, but neither has indicated in detail where the talks actually stand today, or what proposals are still on the table.

American officials would not comment on the Hanoi charges.

Official Soviet reaction thus far has moved through two stages. First, a statement by Tass, the government press agency, said that the escalation of the war was being given the most serious consideration by the Soviet leaders.

Second, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, warned the United States during the course of a major speech that further development of relations between Moscow and Washington would depend to a large extent on an end of the war.

Earlier Optimism

The Kremlin's present concern contrasts with the early optimism shown by the Soviet leaders after Mr. Nixon's election. Speaking in mid-November at a dinner for visiting Bulgarians, Mr. Brezhnev said that the outcome of the presidential election had strengthened the prospects of world peace.

Russians who now predict yet another Soviet move in reaction to the raids do not expect it before the New Year's festivities. The Soviet leaders are usually concerned about national morale, especially at this stage of dim prospects for the consumer following a poor harvest. Any step that would tend to disturb the present rapprochement or aggravate relations with the United States, therefore, may not come until after New Year's Day.

The television documentary on the American election, in its treatment of the Vietnam issue, reflected the embarrassment now evidently felt by the Kremlin for having favored Mr. Nixon's candidacy against that of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

Breakdown Trip Delay

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Mr. Brown may postpone a visit to the United States for talks with President Nixon until next autumn "because the political climate is not right" for an earlier

visit.

Red Cross Halts Visits to Political Inmates of Saigon

GENEVA, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross has suspended indefinitely the visits it had been making to political prisoners in South Vietnam.

The suspension was decided upon because the South Vietnamese authorities denied the right to see the prisoners in the absence of witnesses, a spokesman for the all-Swiss committee said yesterday.

However, Red Cross visits to prisoners of war in South Vietnam are continuing, the spokesman said.

The Red Cross spokesman said he did not know how many political prisoners there were in South Vietnam but that there were 22,000 in the widely publicized Leningrad hijacking trial.

Mr. Kissinger said at his press conference that Hanoi's proposal for an international supervisory force was inadequate to maintain the cease-fire since it would allow only 250 inspectors, instead of the 5,000 sought by the United States.

The North Vietnamese sources said that the American plan would impinge on the right of Vietnamese to conduct their own affairs. Hanoi insisted that it would live up to the cease-fire provisions and rejected American claims that it was preparing to violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that the military provisions of the 1954 Indochina agreement had been carried out without violation even though the international supervisory force had been limited to 350 men. American officials have asserted that in October, Hanoi agreed to the 5,000-man force. Hanoi has not acknowledged this.

Prisoners

The original accord called for the release of American prisoners

of war within 60 days, parallel with the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam. It called for the release of political prisoners in South Vietnam within 90 days.

Mr. Thuy said that at the latest talks Mr. Kissinger had made the release of political prisoners—mostly Viet Cong—contingent on the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

## Stronger Reaction Anticipated

## Broken U.S. Campaign Vows On War Stressed by Russians

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The theme of broken campaign promises to American voters over the war in Indochina has been receiving increasing attention here as the official Soviet media maintain a drumfire of criticism against the heavy air assaults on North Vietnam.

In the process, the Kremlin itself appears to be trying to project the image of a party that entered an era of rapprochement with the United States in the expectation of an early end of the war but is now being haunted by the new escalation.

Pravda, the party newspaper, alluded on Christmas Day to the optimistic outlook for peace presented in October by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

"A month and a half ago, on the eve of the presidential elections, millions of voters believed in the official promises that peace was near," the daily said.

Scenes Have Fallen

"What have those campaign promises turned into? Artificial delays of a peaceful settlement and the resumption of bombings that, without precedent in their history, threaten to have fallen from the eyes of many citizens of the United States."

An hour-long television documentary on the U.S. election put the issue of campaign promises more broadly.

"Republicans and Democrats are always very generous with promises on the eve of an election," a commentator said.

"They promise everything under the sky, as the saying goes in the United States. But, once the election is over, they forget all about their promises until next election day."

The focus on broken promises and the tone of the Soviet press generally these days suggest increasing concern among the Soviet leaders over the extent of the current air assaults against the heartland of North Vietnam.

"Do you think the bombings will continue much longer?" Russians in official positions are likely to ask American acquaintances in Moscow. And there is speculation on further undefined moves by the Soviet Union if there is no letup in the heavy raids.

Official Soviet reaction thus far has moved through two stages. First, a statement by Tass, the government press agency, said that the escalation of the war was being given the most serious consideration by the Soviet leaders.

Second, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, warned the United States during the course of a major speech that further development of relations between Moscow and Washington would depend to a large extent on an end of the war.

Earlier Optimism

The Kremlin's present concern contrasts with the early optimism shown by the Soviet leaders after Mr. Nixon's election. Speaking in mid-November at a dinner for visiting Bulgarians, Mr. Brezhnev said that the outcome of the presidential election had strengthened the prospects of world peace.

Russians who now predict yet another Soviet move in reaction to the raids do not expect it before the New Year's festivities. The Soviet leaders are usually concerned about national morale, especially at this stage of dim prospects for the consumer following a poor harvest. Any step that would tend to disturb the present rapprochement or aggravate relations with the United States, therefore, may not come until after New Year's Day.

The television documentary on the American election, in its treatment of the Vietnam issue, reflected the embarrassment now evidently felt by the Kremlin for having favored Mr. Nixon's candidacy against that of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

Breakdown Trip Delay

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Mr. Brown may postpone a visit to the United States for talks with President Nixon until next autumn "because the political climate is not right" for an earlier

visit.

Red Cross Halts Visits to Political Inmates of Saigon

GENEVA, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross has suspended indefinitely the visits it had been making to political prisoners in South Vietnam.

The suspension was decided upon because the South Vietnamese authorities denied the right to see the prisoners in the absence of witnesses, a spokesman for the all-Swiss committee said yesterday.

However, Red Cross visits to prisoners of war in South Vietnam are continuing, the spokesman said.

The Red Cross spokesman said he did not know how many political prisoners there were in South Vietnam but that there were 22,000 in the widely publicized Leningrad hijacking trial.

Mr. Kissinger said at his press conference that Hanoi's proposal for an international supervisory force was inadequate to maintain the cease-fire since it would allow only 250 inspectors, instead of the 5,000 sought by the United States.

The North Vietnamese sources said that the American plan would impinge on the right of Vietnamese to conduct their own affairs. Hanoi insisted that it would live up to the cease-fire provisions and rejected American claims that it was preparing to violate the cease-fire.

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Mr. Thuy said that at the latest talks Mr. Kissinger had made the release of political prisoners—mostly Viet Cong—contingent on the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

American officials have indicated in recent days that Hanoi, in retaliation, made a new proposal linking the release of American prisoners to the release of political prisoners.

The Hanoi sources insisted that Mr. Kissinger wanted to eliminate any mention of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the agreement. They said that he was trying to get language in which only the Saigon government would be recognized as legitimate force in South Vietnam.

This issue has not been discussed by the United States in public, and Hanoi did not provide specific examples.

Role of National Council

The original draft accord called for the establishment of a council for national reconciliation and concord, with representatives from Saigon, the Viet Cong and neutralists participating.

The Hanoi officials said that because of Saigon's concern, Mr. Kissinger wanted to reduce the importance of this council. They said that the original agreement provided that the council would be organized at a national and a local level, but that Mr. Kissinger, in the latest talks, wanted to eliminate the lower levels of the council.

trip, a report from Moscow said today.

The report said that, without a Vietnam agreement, a visit by the Soviet leader is "out of the question."

The report came from Victor Louie, a Soviet journalist who often reflects official Moscow opinion. Mr. Brezhnev originally intended to visit the United States in April.

## 4 Terrorists Land in Cairo With Thais

(Continued from Page 1)

the crown prince's investiture they decided to free the hostages.

He said the commandos, the hostages and the Thai officials went to the airport in the same bus in Bangkok and there the hostages were set free and the commandos gave up their arms.

"Their Own Task"

Marshal Dawee said it was not difficult to persuade the commandos for "we understood the situation. They had their own task and we had ours."

Marshal Dawee praised the Egyptian Ambassador, Mustapha Bessy, for the part he played in the negotiations.

"The ambassador spent the night with me inside the embassy and I could see the seriousness of the talks on his face," he said.

The air marshal said that the Thai deputy foreign minister, Mr. Charat, went to see the Egyptian ambassador and asked him to enter into the negotiations to help the Thai government.

Mr. Essawy, who joined the airport press conference, told newsmen that the commandos were "very reasonable and showed understanding of the whole situation."

He said the guerrillas asked to be taken either to Baghdad or Cairo. The Thai government offered to take them to Cairo, he said.

Their plane, a Thai International Airlines craft, made an hour's refueling stop at Karachi before going on to Cairo.

Hostages Recount

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (AP).—"How would you feel spending 18 hours thinking every minute was mine to be your last?" said Nizan Hadass.

The 36-year-old Israeli first secretary lifted a plastic glass of champagne in a toast to life, exposing a bandaged wrist that Arab terrorists ropes had chafed.

The other hostages had been Mr. Hadass's wife, Ruth, the Israeli Ambassador to Cambodia, Simon Avimor, Bangkok Embassy administrative attaché, Philip Thaiday's administrative attaché, Daniel Beeri and his wife, Sara.

Mr. Avimor got into a good-natured political joust with one of his captors, whom he described as "a man one could talk to."

"He seemed to admit the Palestinian mistakes," said the ambassador. "I agreed that the Palestinian problem should be very seriously discussed. We parted with the hope we could meet again in happier circumstances. He hoped we would meet in Jerusalem, because he was born in Jerusalem."

"It goes against my grain to say it, but they treated us fairly well under the circumstances," Mrs. Hadass said.

Toast By Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir drank a toast early today to the release of the six Israeli hostages and called on other governments to follow Thailand's example in combating terrorism.

"We are very, very appreciative and thankful to the Thai government for all they have done," she said, lifting a glass of brandy.

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## Call for Rally Against Bombings Finds U.S. Scientists Apathetic

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Dissidents within the scientific community tried to mount a massive protest against American bombing of North Vietnam yesterday, but found little support.

Peace groups attending the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting sought to stir up support by a rally protesting what it called "terror bombing" and by a letter to President Nixon condemning what it described as "this outrageous misuse of the fruits of science for death and destruction."

But only about 100 persons attended the rally, which was held a block from the



## From Airport to Quake Victims

## Private Vehicles of All Kinds Distribute Food in Managua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Owners of motor vehicles of all types responded to a government appeal today and began transporting food and water from storage areas to distribution points for victims of the Managua earthquake.

More than 100 vehicles, ranging from three-wheel motorcycles to trucks, moved staples from the airport to 25 distribution centers within the city.

Long lines of homeless victims waited to receive the portions of beans, rice and pure water being distributed.

The vehicles began assembling

after the government issued an appeal on its emergency radio transmitter for transportation.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Red Cross had said there was only enough food in the city to last for 72 hours unless means could be found to transport relief supplies being sent in from nations around the world.

At least 3,000 persons died in the earthquake. Officials said the final toll might remain unknown forever because of the number of bodies burned in the ruins of the city.

Army patrols dispersed about 300 persons from an airport warehouse last night, where they gathered and shouted, "We want food, we want food."

At least 24 countries around the world sent food, and more was promised. About 60,000 tons was reported already at the airport.

Some 300,000 persons were made homeless by the earthquake which ripped Managua last Saturday night. Most of the survivors are living in makeshift homes scattered around the capital and neighboring villages.

No Need to Move City  
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 29 (AP)—Although Managua has been hit twice in 40 years by murderous earthquakes, a group of Mexican experts led by Cinnaloma reported to Nicaraguan authorities that there is no need to relocate their capital.

"Most of the city is located on hard volcanic tuff—solid stuff," said Dr. Lomnitz, director of the Department of Geology at the University of Mexico. "This soil is sounder than that of Mexico City, for instance."

He said the damage was so great because the epicenter of the quake was right underneath the city.

Despite some signs that the extremely tight job situation of recent years for holders of masters' and Ph.D. degrees may be easing, the people looking for jobs see no evidence of it. The principal reason for the shortage of university teaching jobs is simply shortage of money to pay more teachers.

"We're not fit for anything. We're over-educated," said Dr. Rita Stein, who received her degree from Columbia University a year ago and has found only part-time teaching, which she supplements with proofreading jobs.

"There Aren't Any Jobs"  
The association has a new bulletin to inform job seekers about which universities are hiring. "They might as well not publish it," said Dr. Stein. "The information is that there are not any jobs."

James Ballowe, English chairman at Bradley University, in Peoria, Ill., has seen his department shrink from 29 to 21 since 1968. Bearing the brunt have been professors with four, five or six years of experience. At or just after that level, university teachers must be granted tenure, which makes it extremely difficult to fire them.

Engineers, among the hardest hit by the drop in employment over the last three years, are somewhat more in demand this year than last. The demand for women graduates is up, and the demand for qualified blacks remains greater than the supply.

The excess supply of holders of higher degrees does not appear to be a result of students seeking extended deferment from military service. This year, with the threat of the draft largely removed, the number of first-year graduate students did not drop. It rose by 3.5 percent.

War Crimes Trial  
Jails Yugoslav, Now U.S. Citizen  
BELGRADE, Dec. 29 (UPI)—A district court in the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro yesterday sentenced a 63-year-old Yugoslav-American to 13 years in prison for war crimes committed under Nazi orders in World War II. Judicial officials said today.

Bob Petrich, who resided for 20 years near Chicago after the war, was convicted on charges of illegally imprisoning civilians and mistreating war prisoners while serving as a gendarme commander under Nazi occupying forces in 1943 and 1944.

Petrich was sentenced after a 10-day trial in the Titograd District Court in Montenegro, where about 50 witnesses testified against him.

Petrich, a naturalized American citizen who worked as a technician for the Johnson Outboard Motor Co. of Waukegan, Ill., returned to Yugoslavia in 1970 after he retired. U.S. Embassy officials said. He was arrested in March at his home in Zagreb, western Yugoslavia.

CBS Strike Ends  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—A technicians' strike of more than seven weeks against the Columbia Broadcasting System ended yesterday when the strikers narrowly voted to approve a new contract offer. The nationwide vote was 561 to accept the CBS offer and 509 to reject it, said Art Koff, spokesman for the striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Over Failure to Repay Loan  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National Bank of Washington is suing Walter J. Duncan, one of the largest contributors to the 1972 political campaign for re-election of President Nixon, for \$300,000. The bank filed suit on Dec. 21 in Bexar County, Texas. District Court three weeks after the due date on the six-month note had passed with no payment from Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan could not be reached for comment and his answer to the complaint is not yet due in court.

A copy of the note submitted in the court suit showed that 10,000 shares of common stock in the Archer Daniels Midland

Co. were put up as security for the loan.

The chief executive officer of Archer Daniels Midland is soybean magnate Wayne C. Anderson, a major Humphrey contributor and fund-raiser who later switched to President Nixon.

Mr. Anderson made a secret \$25,000 contribution to Mr. Nixon in April. The gift came to light during the investigation of the Watergate case.

Mr. Duncan got his \$300,000 loan at 5 1/2 percent interest from the National Bank of Washington on May 31. Two days later, he wrote a \$200,000 check to the Humphrey campaign.

Mr. Duncan gave \$305,000 to the Nixon campaign in August in the form of a note which the Committee for the Re-Election of the President sold to another Washington bank at a slight discount. The bank has not said whether it has collected on the loan.

Mr. Duncan was the largest contributor listed for Sen. Humphrey and the third largest listed for Mr. Nixon.

At about the time of the Nixon contribution, Mr. Duncan was being sued for \$2.27 million in



THE GISMO—Designed with tongue in cheek as the "vintage car of the future," this contraption is pictured with its designer, Rowland Emmett, a British inventor-cartoonist, at its unveiling in the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, where it goes on display next month. Composed of spinning parts and flashing lights, it remains in one place, operating on a boiled after shave lotion and is 100% pollution-free.

## Study Finds 'Dramatic' Change

## Most Catholic Women in U.S. Now Using Contraceptives

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A "dramatic change" has taken place in the birth-control practices of Roman Catholic women in the United States, with more than two-thirds of married Catholics now using contraceptive methods disapproved by the church, the latest findings of the 1970 National Fertility Study show.

The study indicates that by 1970, 68 percent of Catholic women between the ages of 18 and 39 were using birth-control methods other than rhythm, the only method approved by the church. This represents an increase from 30 percent in 1955 and from 51 percent in 1965.

These figures confirm implications of previous findings of the fertility study, which showed a sharp reduction in the number of children Catholic couples are having and intend to have. This study, released in May, showed that young Catholic women wanted on the average 2.75 children, down from 3.45 in 1965. The comparable figure for non-Catholic women was 2.35, down from 2.57.

The study also had shown that Catholic women were having many fewer "unwanted" births, an indication that increasing numbers were using more reliable methods of contraception.

Major Defections  
In fact, according to the new study, to be published in the Jan. 5 issue of the journal Science, defections from traditional birth-control teachings on birth control have been great, particularly among younger Catholic women and those "most committed" to their religion.

The authors of the study, Charles F. Westoff of Princeton University and Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin, measured "commitment" by the frequency with which the women received holy communion. They found that 53 percent of women receiving communion at least once a month (the "more committed") were using unapproved methods of contraception.

Among the young women in the survey—ages 20 through 24—78 percent were using unapproved methods. The authors said that, as these women get older and fertility control becomes more important to them, the percentage is likely to increase.

The recently established National Advisory Commission on Contraception and Abortion would be assigned responsibility for examining public policy issues of weather control as well as developing appropriate proposals for organization and legislation.

The program has been proposed by the review panel on weather and climate modification of the academy's Committee on Atmospheric Sciences. While not yet published, it was outlined yesterday by the panel chairman, Dr. Thomas F. Malone.

Powerful Forces  
The urgency of the situation, he said, is reflected in the findings of a summer study on the subject, held in Stockholm last year. The participants there said they were convinced that man "can" influence the climate, "if he proceeds at the present accelerating pace."

"We hope," the group continued, "that the rate of progress of our understanding can match the growing urgency of taking action before some devastating forces are set in motion—forces which we may be powerless to reverse."

In 1977 the first global experiment of GARP (the Global Atmospheric Research Program) should help provide the data needed for achievement of the proposed goals in 1980, Dr. Malone said.

The experiment will make use of special earth satellites, ocean buoys and other observing devices to monitor the earth's envelope of air more thoroughly than ever before.

N.Y. Police Union  
Protests Report  
Citing Corruption  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—An official of the New York City police union protested today over an official report alleging that a sizable majority of the 30,000 men in uniform had indulged in corrupt practices.

The report, prepared by a commission headed by former Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp, alleged that high police officials ignored the corruption, which ranged from "rattling through the pockets of dead men to setting as armed guards for dope dealers."

Robert McKiernan, president of the Police Officers' Benevolent Association, called Mr. Knapp a "liar" and said his report was "a fairy tale concocted in a whorehouse and told by thieves and fools."

He especially protested an allegation that some police had the habit of going through dead men's pockets looking for money and their house keys. Once the keys were found, the report said, it was not unusual for the police to rob the dead victim's homes.

Mr. McKiernan called this and other Knapp revelations "the wild ravings of a sick man with a sick mind." He said Mr. Knapp should be disbarred if he could not name the policemen who allegedly robbed the dead.

Nixon Appointee Cited  
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge has ordered a \$15-million damage suit filed against Under Secretary of State-designate William J. Casey and others.

"Some of the things the director did are inconceivable to me," Judge Herbert W. Christenberry said this week in ordering the suit in connection with the pending reorganization under bankruptcy laws of Multiphysics, Inc.

Mr. Casey was a board member of the firm, which owns 43,000 acres of farm land in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. It filed for reorganization in 1971.

## N.Y.C. ASPCA To Neuter All Adopted Pets

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) has said that as of Jan. 1 all animals adopted from ASPCA facilities will be neutered.

Charles Haines, local ASPCA president, said:

"Primarily, we hope to keep the animal population in New York City within reasonable bounds. It would be far better if there were fewer unwanted animals in the city."

"Much of the blame for this is the result of street corner and backyard breeding fostered by irresponsible dog owners."

Effect on Ozone  
There is strong evidence that nitrogen oxides from SST exhaust could seriously reduce stratospheric ozone, he said. "But in every case the evidence can be matched by a possibility the SST would have little or no effect."

He said that does not mean the

weather and climate modification of the academy's Committee on Atmospheric Sciences. While not yet published, it was outlined yesterday by the panel chairman, Dr. Thomas F. Malone.

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Mr. Casey was a board member of the firm, which owns 43,000 acres of farm land in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. It filed for reorganization in 1971.

Mr. Casey was nominated by President Nixon in November to serve as under secretary of state. Mr. Casey currently is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Casey was a general counsel for the corporation as well as a member of the board. In the hearing before Judge Christenberry, Attorney Peter J. Butler said that he had taken depositions from board members and believed that the corporation "has been grossly undercapitalized since its inception."

The cash requirements of the debtor corporation were obtained for the most part by borrowing; the majority of (the loans) were guaranteed by one or more of the board of directors," Mr. Butler said.

## After Ehrlich Says It 'Isn't Dead'

## Proxmire Prepares to Fight Anew Against Funds for SST

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., began marshaling forces this week against a possible revival of plans to develop an American supersonic transport plane.

The senator, who was a leader in the battle in 1971 that led to congressional rejection of government support for the SST, said he is concerned by hints, however vague, that the administration may again ask Congress to finance development of a supersonic aircraft.

Administration officials declined Sen. Proxmire's invitation to appear at his two days of hearings, which concluded yesterday.

The aviation experts, economists and environmentalists who did testify confirmed the senator's belief that development of an SST now would be economically unsound and environmentally dangerous.

There had been no official word from the Nixon administration that it plans to revive the SST issue, and Sen. Proxmire said he has no intention that substantial SST funds should be included in the budget for fiscal 1974.

Boobies on Concorde  
From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Barold S. Johnston, a University of California chemist, says the upper atmosphere is not likely to be damaged much by British-French Concorde supersonic jets, because so few of them are expected to get off the ground.

"Nine Concorde would have very little effect on the earth's ozone field," Dr. Johnston said in testimony to Sen. Proxmire's committee.

Dr. Johnston said he has no position on the project. But he reported there is some evidence of possible destruction of life-preserving ozone in the stratosphere if SSTs fly there.

Effect on Ozone  
There is strong evidence that nitrogen oxides from SST exhaust could seriously reduce stratospheric ozone, he said. "But in every case the evidence can be matched by a possibility the SST would have little or no effect."

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NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge has ordered a \$15-million damage suit filed against Under Secretary of State-designate William J. Casey and others.

"Some of the things the director did are inconceivable to me," Judge Herbert W. Christenberry said this week in ordering the suit in connection with the pending reorganization under bankruptcy laws of Multiphysics, Inc.

Mr. Casey was a board member of the firm, which owns 43,000 acres of farm land in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. It filed for reorganization in 1971.

Mr. Casey was nominated by President Nixon in November to serve as under secretary of state. Mr. Casey currently is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Casey was a general counsel for the corporation as well as a member of the board. In the hearing before Judge Christenberry, Attorney Peter J. Butler said that he had taken depositions from board members and believed that the corporation "has been grossly undercapitalized since its inception."

The cash requirements of the debtor corporation were obtained for the most part by borrowing; the majority of (the loans) were guaranteed by one or more of the board of directors," Mr. Butler said.

N.Y. Police Union  
Protests Report  
Citing Corruption  
NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—An official of the New York City police union protested today over an official report alleging that a sizable majority of the 30,000 men in uniform had indulged in corrupt practices.

The report, prepared by a commission headed by former Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp, alleged that high police officials ignored the corruption, which ranged from "rattling through the pockets of dead men to setting as armed guards for dope dealers."

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## After Ehrlich Says It 'Isn't Dead'

## Proxmire Prepares to Fight Anew Against Funds for SST

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., began marshaling forces this week against a possible revival of plans to develop an American supersonic transport plane.

The senator, who was a leader in the battle in 1971 that led to congressional rejection of government support for the SST, said he is concerned by hints, however vague, that the administration may again ask Congress to finance development of a supersonic aircraft.

Administration officials declined Sen. Proxmire's invitation to appear at his two days of hearings, which concluded yesterday.

The aviation experts, economists and environmentalists who did testify confirmed the senator's belief that development of an SST now would be economically unsound and environmentally dangerous.

There had been no official word from the Nixon administration that it plans to revive the SST issue, and Sen. Proxmire said he has no intention that substantial SST funds should be included in the budget for fiscal 1974.

Boobies on Concorde  
From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Barold S. Johnston, a University of California chemist, says the upper atmosphere is not likely to be damaged much by British-French Concorde supersonic jets, because so few of them are expected to get off the ground.

"Nine Concorde would have very little effect on the earth's ozone field," Dr. Johnston said in testimony to Sen. Proxmire's committee.

Dr. Johnston said he has no position on the project. But he reported there is some evidence of possible destruction of life-preserving ozone in the stratosphere if SSTs fly there.

Effect on Ozone  
There is strong evidence that nitrogen oxides from SST exhaust could seriously reduce stratospheric ozone, he said. "But in every case the evidence can be matched by a possibility the SST would have little or no effect."

He said that does not mean the

weather and climate modification of the academy's Committee on Atmospheric Sciences. While not yet published, it was outlined yesterday by the panel chairman, Dr. Thomas F. Malone.

Powerful Forces  
The urgency of the situation, he said, is reflected in the findings of a summer study on the subject, held in Stockholm last year. The participants there said they were convinced that man "can" influence the climate, "if he proceeds at the present accelerating pace."

"We hope," the group continued, "that the rate of progress of our understanding can match the growing urgency of taking action before some devastating forces are set in motion—forces which we may be powerless to reverse."

In 1977 the first global experiment of GARP (the Global Atmospheric Research Program) should help provide the data needed for achievement of the proposed goals in 1980, Dr. Malone said.

The experiment will make use of special earth satellites, ocean buoys and other observing devices to monitor the earth's envelope of air more thoroughly than ever before.

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## In the Name of Peace

How did we get in a few short weeks from a prospect for peace that "you can bank on," in the President's words, to the most savage and senseless act of war ever visited, over a scant week and a half, by one sovereign people upon another? And perhaps more to the point, what is the logic and where are the lessons of history that say we can run this reel backward after a time and proceed from terror bombing to "peace"—that there is, in other words, some rational cause and effect here, running either way?

The sad, hard answer is that while there are few conclusive lessons from history in this matter, the supposed "logic" of proceeding from bargaining to bombing and back to bargaining, in the name of peace, has been fundamental to this country's Vietnam strategy of "limited war" by "graduated response" over more than eight years and two administrations. In the beginning, it was accepted, with precious little protest, by Democrats and Republicans alike, and it was quietly acquiesced in by a good many of the people who now talk of "genocide" and "war crimes" and of the intolerable "immorality" of our current policy.

That we recite this background is in no way to suggest that we think Mr. Nixon is somehow mandated to continue to compound past follies. On the contrary, having promised us so many times to end this war within his first four years and having failed so dismally for all that he might have learned from recent history, he is under greater obligation than any of his predecessors were to re-evaluate the mission, to reassess our capabilities, to recognize our limitations—and to change our strategy. But the change that is needed is not likely to be encouraged by denouncing the horror now unfolding in the skies over North Vietnam as something entirely new and different and essentially Nixonian. If this strategy is contrary to all we hold sacred, it would seem to follow that in some measure it always was. In short, we are not going to find it easy to work our way out of a 10-year-old war effort that has demonstrably failed of its early high hopes unless we are prepared to begin by admitting that this is so; that we are all caught up, in one degree or another, with the responsibility for a war plan gone horribly wrong; that this country undertook an enterprise it could not handle, at least in any time frame and at any expenditure of lives and resources worthy of the objective; and that it would be the mark of a big power to cut our losses and settle for the only reasonable outcome that we now must know could ever have been realistically expected.

We should begin, in other words, not simply by shouting about the immorality of what we are now doing, but by first acknowledging the tragic impracticality of what we set out to do, and the enormity of the miscalculations and misjudgments that have been made, however honestly, from the very start. For only from this admission can we proceed rationally to deal with the monumental contradiction in the administration's current strategy. The contradiction begins with the administration's seeming insistence on a fully enforceable, guaranteed settlement

of the war on the old, familiar, original terms—"freedom" and "independence" and "enduring peace" for South Vietnam; anything seriously short of that, Mr. Nixon would have us believe, would be abject surrender, the abandonment of an ally, and a "stain upon the honor" of the United States.

Leaving aside the clichés which have come to be so inevitable a part of every serious presentation of our policy, there are two things tragically wrong about this statement of our aims, and the first is that such objectives are demonstrably unobtainable. The violent and embittered conflict that has engulfed Indochina for several decades is not going to be "settled" by any piece of paper that Dr. Henry Kissinger could conceivably persuade both North and South Vietnam to sign. That is the loud lesson of the collapse of the last peace plan: it asked too much of a situation which can only be resolved in ambiguity. Such is the conflict of purpose on both sides, in fact, that it can fairly be said that in negotiating a "settlement" we are in fact merely writing the rules of engagement for a continuing struggle for control of South Vietnam by other less openly military means.

So we are not talking about "peace," and still less about "abandoning an ally," for there can be no resolution of the fighting which will not present each side both with risks and with opportunities of losing—or winning—in large measure what each has been fighting for. To pretend that we are doing otherwise—that we are making "enduring peace" by carpet-bombing our way across downtown Hanoi with B-52s—is to practice yet one more cruel deception upon an American public already cruelly deceived. It is, in brief, to compound what is perhaps the real immorality of this administration's policy—the continuing readiness to dissemble; to talk of "military targets" when what we are hitting are residential centers and hospitals and commercial airports; to speak of our dedication to the return of our POWs and our missing in action even while we add more than 70 to their number in little more than a week.

We think the American people could face the truth of how little there is we can really count on accomplishing in Vietnam—if they were to hear it from the President. But we have not heard from the President—not since "peace was at hand." Instead, we have heard from surrogates and spokesmen and military headquarters, cryptically, about the loss of men and aircraft and the alleged military significance of the raids. It is from others, around the world, that we hear about the havoc our bombers are wreaking on innocent civilians with the heaviest aerial onslaught of this or any other war. All this we are presumably doing to redeem the "honor of America" and this is the second part of what's wrong—and contradictory—about the President's bombing policy. For it is hard to envisage any settlement that we could realistically hope to negotiate which could justify the effort now being expended to achieve it or wash away the stains on this country's honor of the past week and a half.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Banditry in Bangkok

The Arab terrorists who call themselves Black September have struck again, this time at the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok. This is the same group responsible for the massacre at Israel's Lydda Airport, for the murder of Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich and for the letter bombs recently sent through the mails to Israelis and to Jews in many countries.

There need be no surprise that these bandits have tried again. Unfortunately, the basic conditions that permit them to operate have not changed: They enjoy wide political support in the Arab world and the open or covert help of Arab governments that supply money, passports, information and other essentials to permit these raving murderers to go where they please in search of any Israeli targets they choose.

Perhaps even more important is the

reluctance of most of the non-Arab world to take any really effective action against the terrorists. The debacle of the anti-terrorism effort at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly was one sign of the basic indifference, while another was the ease with which the Arab terrorists were able to persuade Chancellor Brandt's West German government to release the imprisoned murderers involved in the Munich killings.

The great danger is that terror feeds on terror. If Arab terrorism against Israelis continues unchecked, it is bound to provoke similar acts of counterterrorism by Israeli extremists and thus feed further the growing fires of anarchy where there should be international order.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Policy in Vietnam

After clapping Peking and Moscow into the détente trap, the U.S. President is availing himself of the détente to win his case in the major international confrontations. In threatening to reconsider the Soviet-American accord on gas, as rumored, Washington, anticipating the reaction of Moscow, is making another gamble on its own strength. Hardly two weeks ago, the Vietnam conflict was an anachronism which had to be rapidly eliminated to pass to the

achievement of the grand design, "peace for a generation," the platform on which Mr. Nixon was elected.

Today one feels that "par Americana" in Vietnam constitutes the finality to which everything must contribute, in the first place the Chief Executive's visits to Peking and Moscow and the economic and human dividends he held out before his hosts, the Soviets especially, to make them believe that the delights of consumption have now become indispensable to them.

—From Combat (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 30, 1897

**MAGASAKI**—Owing to the resignation of the Cabinet it is difficult to forecast the course Japan will take in the present crisis in the Far East. As the Marquis Ito will form the new Ministry, it is probable that Japan will endeavor to maintain a peaceful attitude. It is reported that the Japanese fleet is assembling at Sagami, a port twenty-five miles north-west of Nagasaki. The British fleet, meanwhile, is reported to be in Korean waters.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1922

**CONSTANTINOPLE**—The continuance or the rupture of the Lausanne Conference—peace or war—will be decided in Ankara in the next few days, when Hassan Bey lays before the National Assembly Great Britain's point of view regarding Mosul. It is thought that Hassan Bey is the bearer of Lord Curzon's final declaration that Turkey cannot have Mosul, and it is also believed that the Angoran leaders will strongly insist that Mosul becomes Turkish.



## From Truman to Nixon

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**—The death of Harry Truman dramatizes the immense changes that have taken place in the style and content of the United States government during the last generation. Like President Nixon, he was a combative and even pugnacious man, who was trained on Capitol Hill and presided over the Senate as vice-president, but here the similarities end and the differences emerge.

Unlike President Nixon, he believed in a strong cabinet, chose powerful and outspoken men, and gave them wide authority in the formulation and administration of his policies.

His first major move after the death of Franklin Roosevelt was to relax the grip of the White House over foreign policy, and replace Edward R. Stettinius with James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as secretary of state.

When Byrnes began to take this grant of power too seriously, Truman got rid of him and put Gen. George Marshall in the State Department along with Dean Acheson, and finally made Acheson secretary of state. The contrast at State today is almost painful.

At Defense, Truman had James Forrestal, Louis Johnson (not his happiest appointment), Marshall and Robert Lovett. And at what was then called the War Department, he had Henry L. Stimson, Robert P. Patterson and Kenneth C. Royall.

### Sense of Loyalty

It would be wrong to say that Truman's strong sense of personal loyalty didn't lead him occasionally into mediocre appointments, or that he was any less concerned than Nixon to have close friends on his White House staff, but on the whole he surrounded himself with men he often regarded as smarter than himself and never felt diminished by their style or stature.

President Eisenhower was the last of the presidents to rely so heavily on personal loyalty. His thoughts of his department heads as his "thunder commanders" and encouraged them to assume responsibility for their own staffs and duties. The power of the cabinet has been flowing to the White House ever since.

The result is that it is hard even for reporters or government officials to think of the names of more than two or three members of the new Nixon cabinet. Nixon put Elliot L. Richardson, an able public servant, in Defense and Casper Weinberger at HEW, but most of the others were even less well known than the men they replaced.

It may be that the Nixon system will prove to be more efficient and better coordinated than the Truman system, which was often casual and even turbulent, but what has been lost is what the cabinet has been: Truman's simplicity and blunt candor, his lack of pretense or guile, his openness and friendliness.

### Attacks on Congress

Truman was very rough on the Congress and often unfair, particularly in his attacks on what he called the "do-nothing 80th Congress," which had one of the best records of the century, but this was strong and open combat, well lubricated by Bourbon whiskey between rounds and seldom mean or vindictive. Nothing illustrates the contrast between then and now better

than the relations between the White House and the Senate on the conduct of foreign affairs. In the last days of the Second World War and the critical months and years shortly thereafter, Truman insisted that Arthur Vandenberg, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, be consulted in advance on every major problem with a foreign nation.

He was not going to repeat Woodrow Wilson's tragic conflict with the Senate over the League of Nations, he said. Accordingly, Secretary of State Acheson made it a practice to call on Vandenberg at the senator's apartment in the Wardman Park Hotel two or three evenings a week to discuss problems quietly before they ever reached the point of decision, and even before they got to the Senate for debate.

### Mutual Trust

Similarly, Truman encouraged Charlie Ross, his press secretary, to gather the reporters with the President whenever there was time and almost always when they went on trips together out of the capital. These sessions seldom produced news, but they created an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, which endured until the very end of Truman's life.

Maybe the vast growth of the government since then has made the informality of the Truman years more difficult, but it would be wrong to minimize the problems of his time. He was engaged in the reorganization of the world at the most venomous period of the cold war. If anything, negotiations with the Russians were more complicated and sensitive under Truman than they are today, and the need for secrecy more compelling.

But Truman never lost that

common touch. He was the same in private as in public. He was a straight and simple man, who rubbed a lot of little things but saw the big things clearly. He was just plain Harry to Washington and this town had almost forgotten how comfortable he was until he went away.

**LONDON**—One symptom of the state of our civilization is the loss of confidence in reason. Mysticism and anti-intellectualism flourish. R. D. Laing, the Savonarola-psychiatrist, says our society is so terrible that schizophrenia is an appropriate reaction.

Monet Trilling spoke of all this with sadness and deep perception in his Thomas Jefferson Lecture in Washington last April. According to the new doctrine, he said, "society itself is insane, and when this is understood, the apparent aberration of the individual appears as rationality, as liberation from the delusions of the social madness."

Prof. Trilling and others who resist the new cults of unreason are not under any illusion about the goodness of this age. They argue, rather, that reason is the basis of our political society and that, we need more of it, not less. They believe that civilization is worth saving.

Faith in reason and civilization has been one of the intangible victims of Richard Nixon's Christmas bombing offensive against North Vietnam. If the elected leader of the greatest

of one man, Richard Nixon, who was elected partly because he made us believe that "peace (was) at hand."

Nixon is attempting to impose political aims through brute force: No one man, be he the President of the United States, can be allowed such power. The Congress has not been consulted, therefore the people have not been consulted. Europeans are freely equating Nixon with Hitler.

The new Congress, when it convenes on January 3, must force the President to end these criminal actions.

**MARIA JOLAS**, In behalf of the ad hoc committee.

### Portuguese Votes

Mentioning forthcoming elections in Portuguese overseas states and provinces, the AP Lisbon correspondent (DET, Dec. 25) writes that "presumably only the white settlers will be eligible to vote." I'm afraid this is a complete misapprehension. All races are eligible to vote. Neither in law nor in practice is there any color discrimination in any of the Portuguese territories.

Particularly in view of the Tribune's headline over the AP story, we would appreciate your publishing this correction in full and thank you warmly in anticipation.

**P. SOUSA PERES**, Press Counsellor, Portuguese Embassy, Paris.

## Academy in Revolt

By Robert G. Kaiser

**MOSCOW**—The prestigious Soviet Academy of Science, the dominant organization in Soviet intellectual life, apparently staged a small rebellion last month, refusing to fill six vacancies in its ranks.

The minister of education, the chief of the government meteorological service and two hard-line party ideologists were among the candidates who failed to win a place in the 250-member academy in recent elections, according to sources in Moscow's intellectual community.

Some of the unsuccessful candidates had strong backing from the Communist party and other official quarters, according to elections are by genuinely secret ballot, and the scientists demonstrated that they knew how to take advantage of this procedure. They also failed to fill eight vacancies among the academy's 500 corresponding members.

The academy has both practical and symbolic importance in Soviet life. Its members are the most honored and most pampered intellectuals in Soviet society. The academy, under the direction of the Communist party's Central Committee—directs the nation's research work.

### 500-Ruble Stipend

A full member of the academy receives a stipend of 500 rubles (\$800) a month for life, in addition to any other salary he may earn. An average worker's salary is about 135 rubles monthly. If he lives in Moscow, an academician also has the use of chauffeur-driven cars and special shops closed to most citizens. The academy's corresponding members have a stipend of 300 rubles monthly.

Intellectuals here said the refusal to fill so many openings at one session of the academy appeared to be unprecedented. The academy has refused before to fill vacancies, however.

Indeed, the two hard-line ideologists voted down this year had both been rejected previously, according to these sources. They were Mikhail Tsvetkov of Moscow's Institute of Philosophy and Viktor Chikhikvadze, a Georgian lawyer and expert on military law. According to reliable sources here, Chikhikvadze had connections to Josef Stalin and his last secret police chief, Lavrenti Beria.

When Chikhikvadze's name came up at this year's election, according to one source, a member of the academy stood up and

asked, "Is this the same Chikhikvadze on whom we voted in the past?" Yes, he was told. "I have no further questions," the member said—having said enough to kill Chikhikvadze's chances, according to this source.

Apparently the most prestigious loser was Vyacheslav Yelutin, the Soviet minister of education, who is a metallurgist. His defeat was explained as a decision by full-time scientists that a government official didn't have enough time for the research and writing that befits an academician.

Elections to the academy are accompanied by much politicking and persuasion, according to intellectuals here.

Some Moscow intellectuals saw the academy's independence as a sign of a liberal spirit among the natural scientists who dominate the academy, but other sources said this interpretation was too simple. Whatever the full explanation, the election does seem to prove that the scientists have the courage of their convictions.

### Notorious Lysenko

This was not always so. In Stalin's time, the academy picked the candidates it was told to, including the notorious charlatan Trofim Lysenko. Lysenko was a biologist who repeatedly fabricated the results of experiments to "prove" that environmental factors could create permanent changes in plants. He convinced Stalin that this was "Marxist" science and became an influential figure in Soviet science.

Lysenko, now discredited, is still a member of the academy. "A few people say hello to him from a distance" at academy meetings, but nobody goes up to him and to say hello, according to one source.

Another unusual member of the academy is Andre Sakharov, known as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, and now one of Moscow's most outspoken dissident intellectuals. Despite his many public demonstrations for civil rights in the Soviet Union, Sakharov continues to collect his 500 rubles a month.

There have been rumors that pressure might be applied to remove Sakharov from the academy, but there has been no firm evidence of this. Apparently, no full member has ever been removed, and intellectuals here say the academy's members would be extremely reluctant to create a precedent for voting people out of the body, for any reason.

## Madness in Great Ones

By Anthony Lewis

democracy sets like a maddened tyrant, and not one person in his government says the feeblest nay, it is hard to argue against Dr. Laing's view that ours is a lunatic society.

One day American planes bomb a hospital in the city of most intense destruction ever visited by man upon man. A few days later American planes rush medicine to another corner of the globe, to relieve a natural disaster. It would be impossible to explain to a visitor from a rational planet.

Those with the duty to expound American policy have forsaken any attempt at reasoned justification. An example was the official U.S. reaction to news that the 1,000-bed Bag Mai Hospital in Hanoi had been bombed. The chief Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedman, dismissed the report as "propaganda" and went on to say: "We have not struck a large 1,000-bed civilian hospital. I have no information that supports that at all." The word "it" does not adequately describe that statement in its contempt for truth. For The New York Times had just published an account of the devastating bomb damage to the hospital by an impeccable eyewitness, Tedford Taylor, a retired U.S. Army general and professor at Columbia Law School.

### Official Reaction

Even more horrifying in its indications was the official U.S. reaction to news that bombs had damaged a building where American prisoners were held. Friedman, supported by a White House spokesman, said the United States would hold North Vietnam responsible if it violated the Geneva convention by holding prisoners "in or near military target areas."

It would be interesting to know what part of Vietnam is not, in the logic of Richard Nixon, a "military target area." Virtually every major hospital in the country, for example, has now been hit by American bombers, many of them more than once.

But the more significant aspect of that statement is its arro-

gance. If we bomb you by the million tons, it says, it will be your fault if any American prisoner is injured. Goebbels would likewise have blamed the Jews for not closing their shutters if the brownshirts marched through a street smashing windows.

### Puffed With Outrage

Bullies and cowards always try to escape responsibility for what they do. And when someone else points it out, they puff up with outrage. That is why the Nixon State Department put on a petulant diplomatic display when the Swedish premier, Olof Palme, described the bombing as "barbaric" and "the language of force" in the tradition of Lidice.

Olof Palme is hardly alone in his views among the many other in Europe, Roy Jenkins, that moderate and cautious of British Labor politicians, spoke of the bombing as "barbaric on a vast scale." Palme is just a convenient target for the fury and secret shame of American officials, at least some of whom know that nothing now can keep Richard Nixon and his colleagues from going down on a page of history reserved for those who use extermination as a political device.

The consequences of political madness on so grand a scale cannot yet be measured. When next some small country invades a neighbor, or guerrillas carry out a kidnapping, the United States will deplore the use of force. But who will ever listen again?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.











**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Commonwealth, Seeburg in Deal**

Seeburg Industries has acquired the business and operations of Seeburg Corp. of Delaware from Commonwealth United Corp. upon completion of Commonwealth's previously announced settlement plan. As a result, Seeburg Industries takes over all of the coin-operated phonograph, record machine, musical games, musical instruments and hearing aid operations formerly conducted by Commonwealth. In addition, Seeburg Industries has issued 2.33 million common shares, exercisable at \$17.50, which have been delivered to former creditors of Commonwealth and to subscribers. Commonwealth has changed its name to Tota Industries Inc. and has effected a reverse split of its common stock on a one-for-10 basis. About \$120 million of indebtedness and undetermined millions of dollars of contingent liabilities of Tota have been settled or compromised. Tota will continue to operate as a separate corporation.

**U.S. Steel Output Record Seen**

W.B. Boyer, president and chief executive officer of Republic Steel Corp., says 1973 will be a year of strength for the U.S. steel industry. The industry made "a dramatic recovery in 1972 after a dismal shipping and profits experience in the last half of 1971," Mr. Boyer says. "Current indicators point to a record 98 million to 100 million tons for 1973." The auto industry

appears headed for its second-largest output of cars in history, Mr. Boyer says, and home building was a bright spot in a construction industry that lagged behind expectations for most of 1972. He adds, however, that despite the voluntary steel export limitations, there is a continuing concern in the industry because imported steel is capturing sizable tonnages of the domestic demand for steel and steel products.

**French Third in Oil Concessions**

Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP) and S.E. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine, both French-state-controlled, own the world's third-largest overall oil exploration area, ERAP reports. The combined area in which the two firms hold exploration permits amounts to 1.05 million square kilometers in 40 countries, about 50 percent offshore. The world's largest area is owned by the Royal Dutch Shell group, with 2.5 million square kilometers, followed by Texaco, with 1.77 million square kilometers. ERAP says.

**BSN Expects Higher Profit**

Boussou-Souchon-Neuvecel (BSN) expects consolidated net earnings per share of between \$5 and \$7 francs this year, up from 35 francs in 1971. The major glass maker and soft drink producer expects consolidated sales of about \$3 billion francs, up from 4.03 billion francs in 1971.

**To Offset Previous 'Soft' Line****Expert Sees Tougher U.S. Trade Policy**

TORONTO, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Foreign trade partners of the United States will have to tolerate a much tougher American trade policy, according to a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Fred C. Bergsten.

Addressing the American Economic Association here, Mr. Bergsten said, "The United States has already begun to administer its anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws with increased vigor, and to bargain much harder than it has in the past."

This tougher policy would continue to be necessary to erase the legacy of "soft positions" of the past and "establish sufficient credibility for any administration to win congressional and public confidence in its ability to negotiate major new trade liberalization without selling out the U.S. interest," he said.

Call on Europe

It is clear, Mr. Bergsten said, that other countries could no longer look to the United States to always take the lead in launching negotiations and in making concessions to break the logjams so that negotiations would succeed.

Europe, he said, should exercise a special responsibility for new trade talks.

Mr. Bergsten said other countries must be willing to make concessions on issues of real importance to the United States, such as the level of agricultural support prices in the Common Market and real market access in Japan.

New rules are needed, he said, to cover issues not now treated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, such as foreign direct investment and multinational corporations.

Shultz Proposal

Mr. Bergsten also suggested that amendments be needed to the proposal made at the International Monetary Fund meeting by U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz that countries should have the option of adjusting their balance of payments surpluses by unilaterally reducing their trade barriers instead of revaluing their currencies.

Countries should get credit in the next trade negotiations for trade liberalization undertaken

earlier for purposes of payments adjustment, he said. They should also be able to restore their previous barriers if they moved clearly into payments deficit before the next round of trade talks.

Mr. Bergsten favors a U.S. posture in the forthcoming trade

negotiations which would see concessions offered in the industrial sector in an effort to obtain concessions in the agricultural sector.

But he had strong doubts whether the Europeans or the Japanese would give the United States the choice of pursuing a policy.

The Fed chairman listed four basic requirements for price stability:

• A restoration of order in the federal budget. He mapped a plan to reform the budgetary process and a strengthening of the stabilizing role of fiscal policy.

He also called for the use of variable investment tax credit.

• The pursuit of monetary policies consistent with orderly economic expansion and the return to a stable price level. The Fed expects to continue a policy of supporting economic growth, "but we are firmly resolved to do this without releasing a new wave of inflation," he said.

• A continuation for a while longer of effective controls over money "but by no means all wage bargaining and price."

• The reduction or removal of existing impediments to a more competitive determination of wages and prices.

Stock Therapy

On the federal budget, Mr. Burns suggested "shock therapy" might be needed, such as a freeze or near-freeze on federal spending for a year or two.

Major reforms in the budgetary process are needed, he added, in order to curtail the future growth of federal spending.

That reform, he suggested, should include the establishment of a joint congressional committee on expenditures and revenues, which would review the administration's budget each January.

Congress could also act on a single comprehensive appropriation bill instead of the dozen or so bills it now handles.

Strike-Hours Double

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—Man-hours lost due to strikes more than doubled in Italy in October 1972, up from 10.7 million in October 1971, the government statistics bureau reported today. For the January-October period, lost man-hours totaled 72.7 million, a decline of 15 percent from the like 1971 period.

**Gain in GNP In U.S. Seen At \$33 Billion****Study Says Rise Due To Consumer Outlays**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—

The total output of goods and services in the American economy rose by a record \$33 billion in the fourth quarter of 1972, Chase Econometric Associates said yesterday.

Chase Econometrics, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, said that this gain would bring the country's gross national product to an average of \$1,197.1 billion in the final three months of the year measured at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, as compared to \$1,164 billion during the July-September period.

This estimate, assuming it proves to be accurate, would mean that the GNP averaged \$1,192.4 billion for the full year of 1972, up an even \$102 billion from 1971.

According to Michael K. Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, much of the impetus for the huge rise in GNP in the fourth quarter came from "an exceedingly large rise" in outlays for consumption, which he estimated climbed by \$17.5 billion, when calculated at an annual rate.

Advance Figures

Chase Econometrics, in common with many other economic consulting concerns, regularly publishes figures of the GNP well in advance of the release of the official government data, which is normally scheduled for the middle of the month following the end of the quarter—or mid-January in the current case.

Last September, at a time when most economists were expecting a much larger gain in third-quarter GNP, Mr. Evans said that it would rise "only \$24 billion" to a quarterly average of \$1,165 billion. The actual figure, after several revisions, was \$1,164 billion.

Mr. Evans noted yesterday that his estimate of a \$33 billion gain in the fourth quarter—which was generated by a computer run of Chase Econometrics' large-scale mathematical model of the economy—was \$3 billion higher than most people are estimating for this quarter.

In the Chase analysis, the vast bulk of the \$17.5 billion rise in consumption outlays during the quarter came from spending on non-durable goods and services, which were estimated to have risen, respectively, \$9 billion and \$7 billion.

Chase Econometrics estimated that investment spending accounted for \$9 billion of the total \$33 billion gain in GNP in the fourth quarter. Of the \$9 billion gain, \$4 billion was in the business plant and equipment sector, \$3 billion went to housing, and \$2 billion to inventories.

Mr. Evans commented that "the long-awaited shift in inventory investment finally seems to be under way."

Japan Credits Hit Record During '72

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—Japan extended its credit equivalent to a record \$392 million in 1972, up from \$392 million the previous year, the Foreign Ministry said today.

But the average terms became more severe for borrowers this year than in 1971 because the credit extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan's foreign aid channel, fell to 33 percent of the total from 58.2 percent in 1971. And credits were extended with easier repayment terms than commercial credits.

The ministry said credits carried an average annual interest rate of 4.1 percent, up from 3.5 percent a year earlier. The 1972 credits were repayable over an average 20.7-year period, including a 6.2-year grace period, compared with last year's 21.5-year repayment period including a 6.2-year grace period.

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Laurence H. Langley



Alfred Knoer

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Trans World Airlines has appointed Laurence H. Langley general manager of its British operations, replacing Richard C. Treas, who joins TWA's regional staff in Paris. Mr. Langley has been general manager in charge of passenger sales, based in Paris.

At H.J. Heinz, John H. Newhall assumes the post of director for central Europe. Currently director of corporate planning at group headquarters, Mr. Newhall replaces Nicole Pellissier, who becomes managing director of Societa del Plaston, a Heinz subsidiary in Milan.

Fenton M. Bemick has been named vice-president and officer in charge of Detroit Bank & Trust Co.'s London branch, replacing Sydney E. Paulsen, vice-president who returns to the head office.

Chemical Bank has named Alfred Knoer, formerly vice-president of the Frankfurt branch, as branch general manager. He replaces Granville E. Fayter, who has been appointed senior vice-president and returns to New York.

Republic National Bank of Dallas is to open an office in Brussels early next year for coverage of southern Europe. Vice-president and representative will be Thomas L. Tweeddale, currently vice-president for central and southern Europe.

Herman Butcher is named general manager of Burndy Electric, of Melchett, Belgium, and of the European operations of Burndy International. He succeeds Alexander Bouckaert, who has resigned.

**Conglomerates Cause Loss Of Information, Study Says**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—The trouble with conglomerate companies is that they cause an "information loss," concludes a lengthy staff study expected to be released by the Federal Trade Commission next week.

Whether the survey could lead to additional corporate reporting requirements would depend, in part, on the reactions of the FTC commissioners and political critics to the study.

Conglomerates—combinations of diverse businesses into a single corporate unit—grew rapidly in the 1960s as they acquired companies in the soaring stock market. In 1968-1970, as the market plummeted, they fell out of favor. But they have largely been rebounding for the past two years.

The FTC survey covers nine leading conglomerates whose aggregate assets grew to nearly \$17 billion from \$2 billion between 1960 and 1969. The nine concerns acquired 348 companies with total assets of nearly \$10 billion in the survey period, 1960-1969.

Performance Obscured

The one thing that apparently bothers the FTC staff about this trend is the way information on the former single companies disappeared into the mass of the conglomerate. Thus, the staff concludes, shareholders, competitors and potential new competitors get an obscure view of performance data of certain businesses.

For example, the report asserts that of 10 large companies acquired by Gulf & Western Industries Inc. (G&W) between 1965 and 1968, all but one had effectively disappeared from public view by 1970.

Included in the G&W acquisitions was Consolidated Cigar

Corp., the leading U.S. cigar producer, and the loss of data has made it difficult for anyone seeking "full understanding" of the cigar industry.

The report contends that the "conglomerate mystique," which "led investors to develop unrealistic expectations for continued, geometric growth in earnings," might not have developed to that extent before the market reversal, but it "internal workings" of such concerns had not been "hidden from public view."

In addition to Gulf & Western and Ligon, the survey covered the following seven conglomerates: International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., Ling-Tecum-Vought Inc. (now LTV Inc.), Textron Inc., FMC Corp., Rapid American Corp., Boylston Simon Inc. and White Consolidated Industries Inc. These companies accounted for about 3 percent of all acquisitions of "large manufacturing and mining companies" in 1960-1969.

The commercial paper rate now is 5 1/2 percent. As a result, Irving would not be expected to move again until the rate moves up to 5 7/8 percent or down to 5 1/8 percent.

U.S. Retail Sale Mark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales in the week ended Dec. 23 rose 16 percent from the previous week and 26 percent from the week ended Dec. 25, 1971, to a record \$127.8 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

**Year Ends With Boom On New York Market**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Re-investment buying that centered in quality issues sent New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher today in the final and busiest session of 1972. As tax-selling pressures eased, money flowed into new equity investments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, many of whose 30 components benefited from the purchasing surge in blue-chip issues, ran ahead 12.24 to 1,090.25. From 11 a.m. onward, the half-hourly readings on the Dow consistently showed gains of better than 10 points.

Wall Streeters happily watched volume soar right along with stock prices.

The turnover of 27.55 million shares rounded out the most active year in Big Board history. Furthermore, this marked the third-highest trading day on record. It was exceeded only by 31.73 million shares on Aug. 16, 1971, and 28.25 million shares on Feb. 9, 1971.

Most vigorous volume came on the Monday following President Nixon's charting of a new economic course for the nation last year by ordering a wage-price freeze and other measures.

Today was the final day for investors to take losses for their 1972 tax returns. As this selling ebbed, funds were added to a wide range of stocks, including both depressed issues and quality stocks.

"A lot of cash raised in recent weeks by tax selling is going back into the market," noted one broker.

A total of 1,117 stocks displayed gains, while 444 issues lost ground.

The emphasis on big-name and blue-chip stocks was underscored by the performance of the Dow. Only four of its 30 components closed with losses.

New York Bank Lifts Prime Rate To the 6% Level

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Irving Trust Co. today became the last of the banks with a floating prime rate to join in the move to the 6 percent level.

Irving, like several other banks, bases its prime rate on the prevailing rate for dealer-placed 90-day commercial paper. First National City Bank and Mellon Bank moved to 6 1/2 percent effective this week.

Under its formula, as modified last week, Irving raises its prime rate by 1/4 of 1 percent each time the prevailing rate on commercial paper rises or falls by 1/2 percent.

The commercial paper rate now is 5 1/2 percent. As a result, Irving would not be expected to move again until the rate moves up to 5 7/8 percent or down to 5 1/8 percent.

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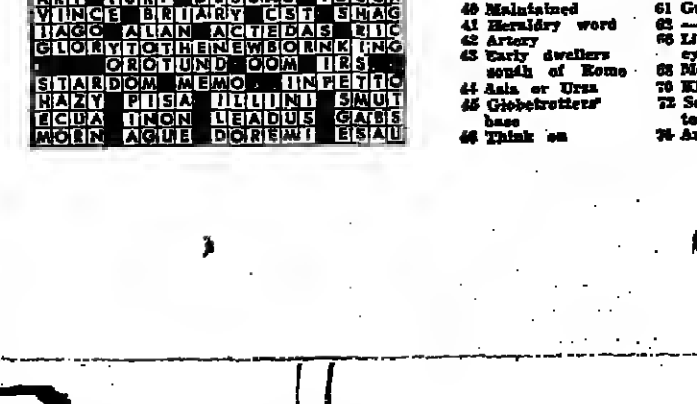
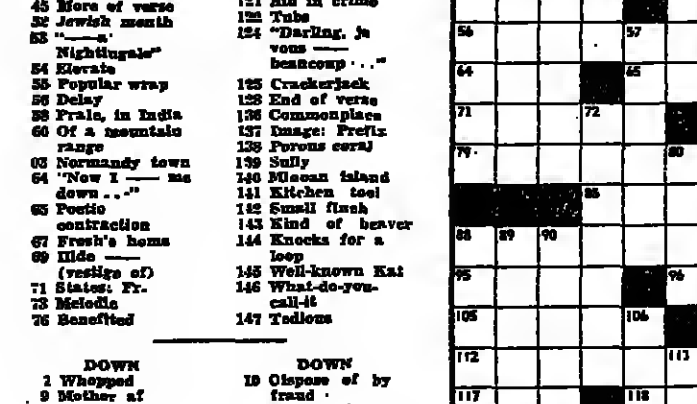
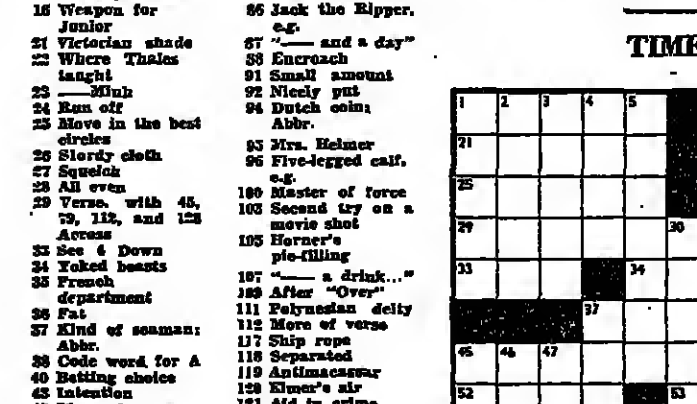
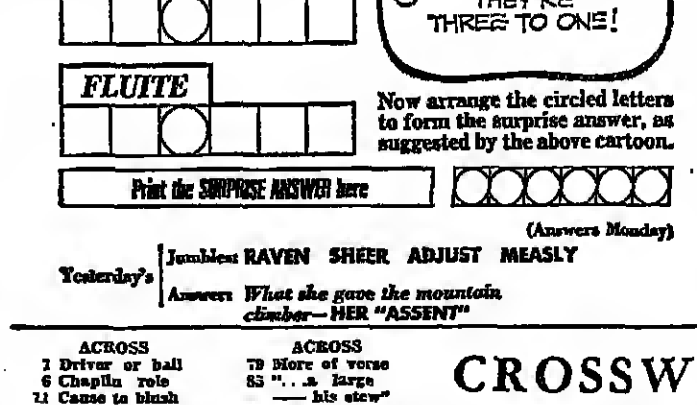
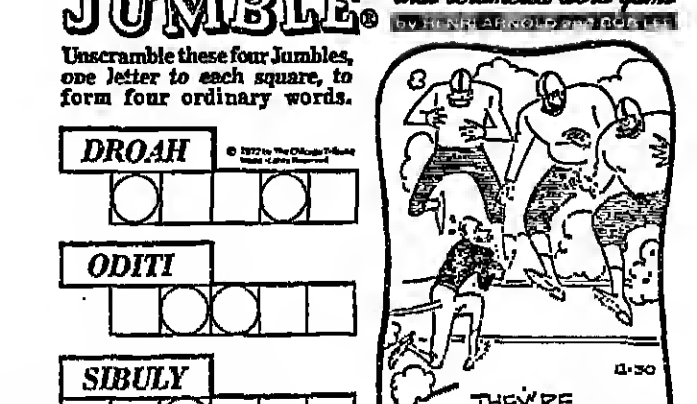
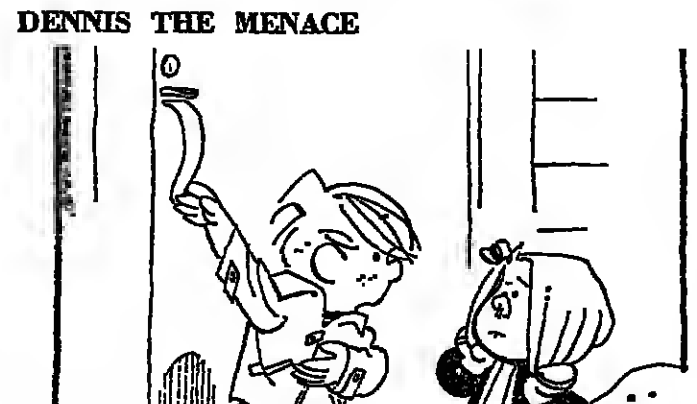
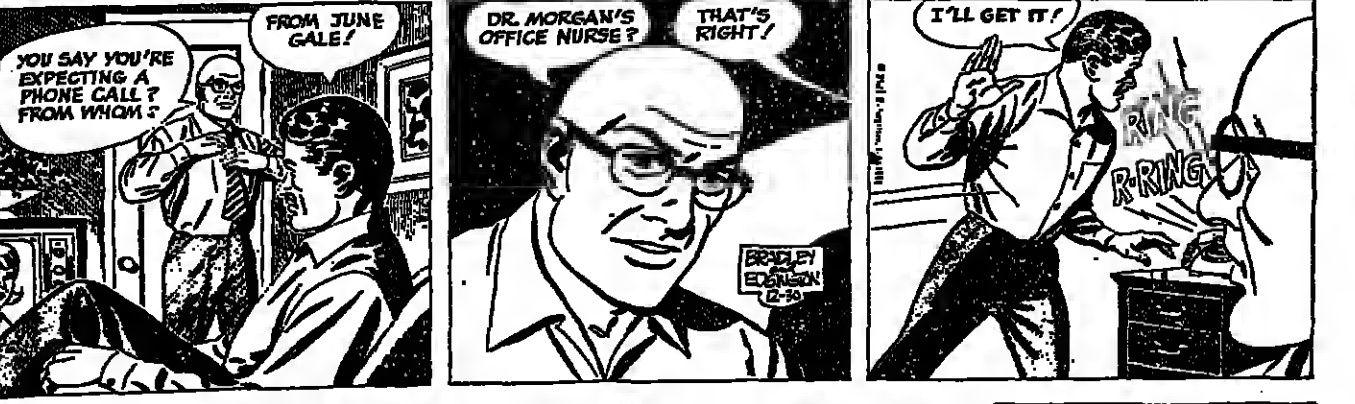
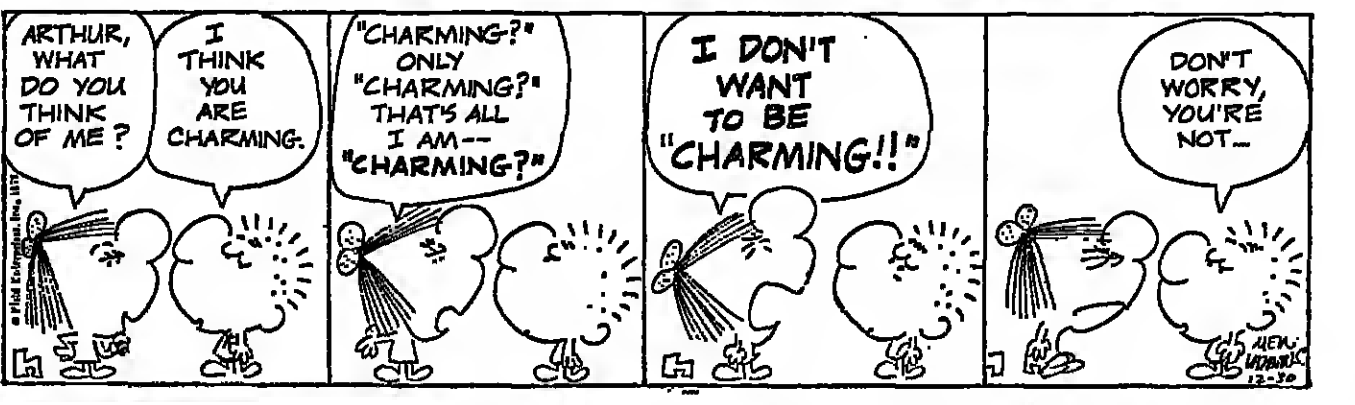
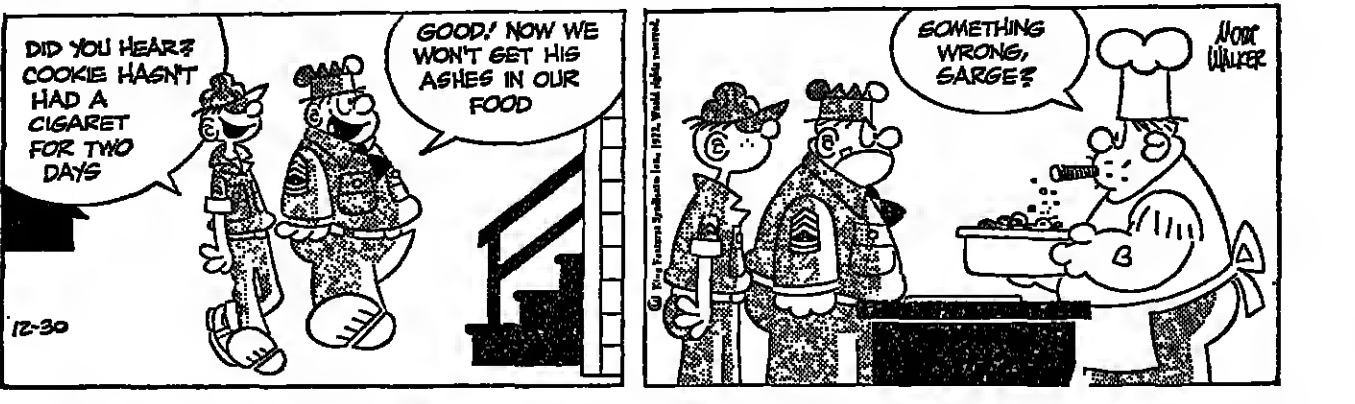


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# BOOKS

## IN MY OWN WAY

### An Autobiography

By Alan Watts. Pantheon, 400 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALAN WATTS has always been something more than a popular interpreter of Eastern religious thought to the West. He has also been an exemplar, a participant, a functionary, a speaker, of his teachings. He is not a man, say, like Arthur Waley, essentially a technician, bringing over the thoughts of one language into another. Mr. Watts had to make his way through a conventional Church of England upbringing to the position he holds today. Such a journey has made his writings something special and given them, in the eyes of the layman anyway, a weighty authority. That doesn't mean that he hasn't had to face up to a great deal of criticism. He mentions in the current volume that he tends to be eclectic and that he really is not interested in sorting out the fine differences between Taoism and Buddhism. Nor is he willing to think of them in their pure state. He prefers to mix their thought with psychoanalysis, semantics, even quantum mechanics. He has also been criticized because he has refused to take the traditional route, in matters of ritual and the like, to the heart of these philosophies. However, nothing goes to waste. This contention has given a fine, sharp edge to his writing.

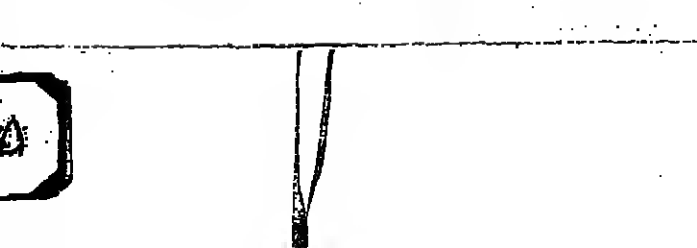
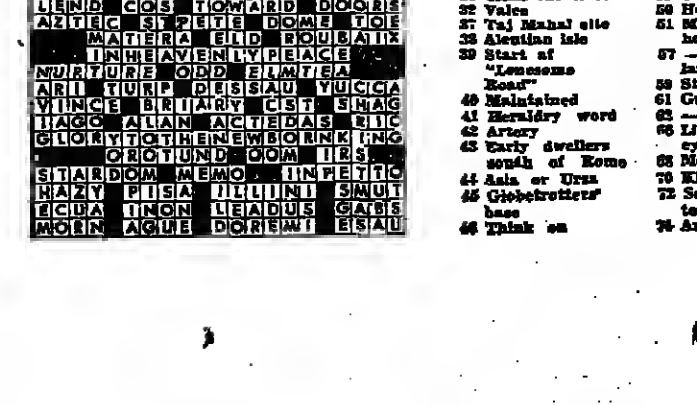
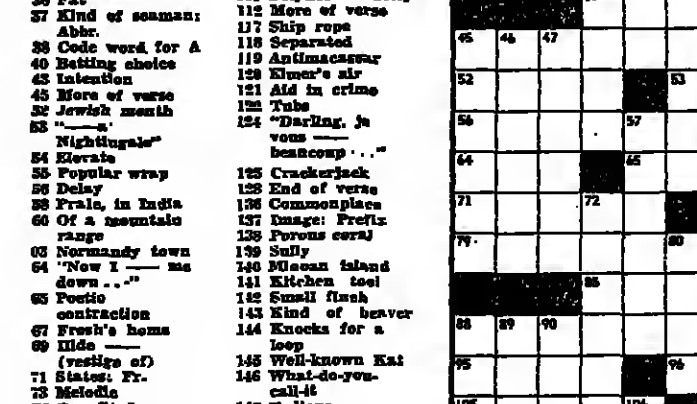
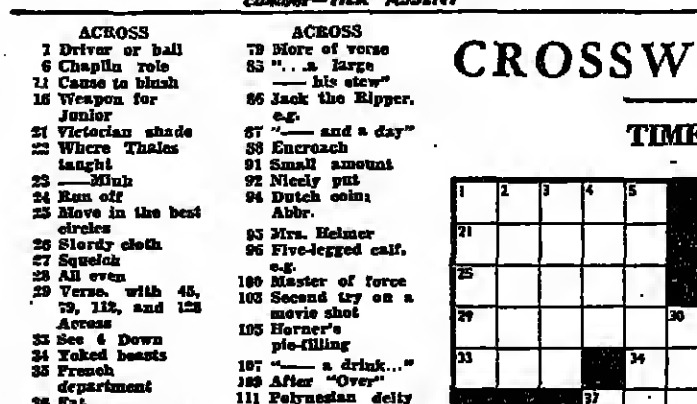
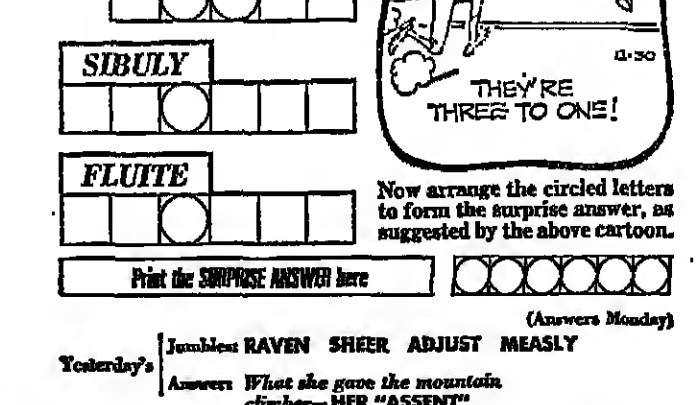
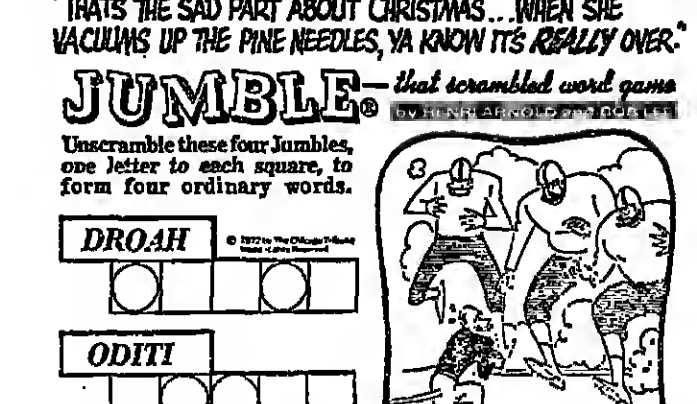
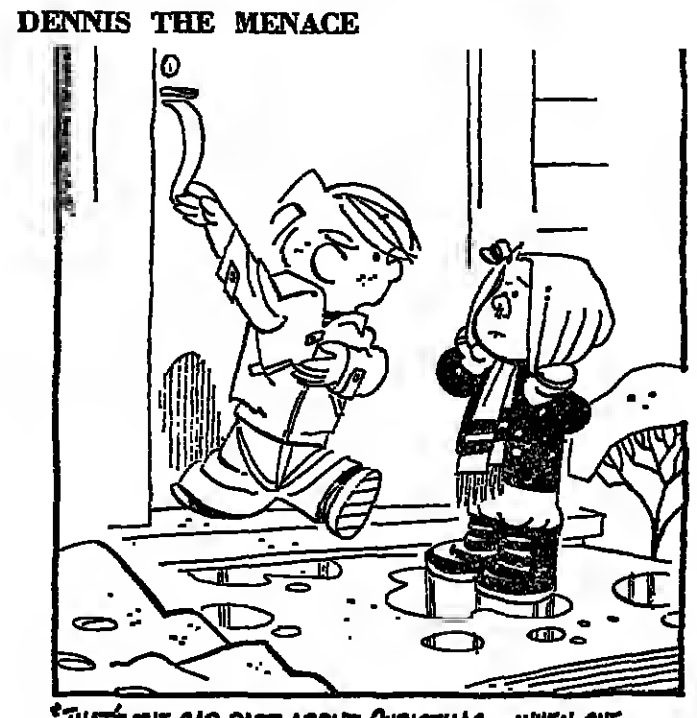
Mr. Watts was born in a small town, Chilchurst, near Canterbury, and when he grew up, attended the Cathedral School there. He has the fondest memories of his birthplace; its streets, stores, shopkeepers, and of his parents, who seem to have done him no harm. He was born in 1915, in the last year of the War I, but the town he describes could have come out of the novels of Mrs. Gaskell or George Eliot. Nevertheless, it appears to have been a good place for a boy to grow up in. Even as a child he showed an interest in Buddhism and theology and he became a Buddhist, he says, while still in his teens. Evidently there was nothing wrong in taking such steps. His teachers were pleased with his initiative. Interest in any religion was welcome.

Mr. Watts did not go to the university, but educated himself with his readings, discussions, meetings and the like. He joined the group around a Yugoslav guru, Dimitrije Mitrinovic, founder of the New Britain movement, which, Mr. Watts says, aimed to save Europe from Hitler and economic anarchy. Europe refused to be saved and young Watts bowed out of politics. Although he knew a war was going to break out, he felt he would have no place in it and he left England for America, with a wife, who turned out to be an American actress. In America, Mr. Watts marked time for a while and then, feeling that he could truly combine the essential teachings of Christianity and Eastern philosophy, studied for the Episcopal priesthood and was ordained and assigned as chaplain to Northwestern University, outside Chicago.

Although he knew he could not stay in his post, the break came when he wandered outside the marriage fold. Obviously no bishop could stand a chaplain who virtually preached free love. His wife did not stand for it either and they were separated. Mr. Watts moved to the West Coast, settled in Mill Valley, served for a while at Dean of the American Academy of Asian Studies, wrote books and articles, lectured and became a member of what was later known as the San Francisco Renaissance. His contribution was the expounding of Zen Buddhism and he believes he strongly influenced the Zen-Buddhist crowd that then centered on San Francisco. He took a further step for himself about 1950 when he decided to throw off all bourgeois trappings and to free himself from them in the matter of dress, enjoyment of the senses, life style and the like. That decision included a session in the use of mind-expanding drugs.

Mr. Watts did not make this journey alone, of course, and his book is full of the names of those who helped him, accompanied him or cast him off: names like Krishnamurti, D. T. Suzuki, Aldous Huxley, B. I. Bell among many, many others.

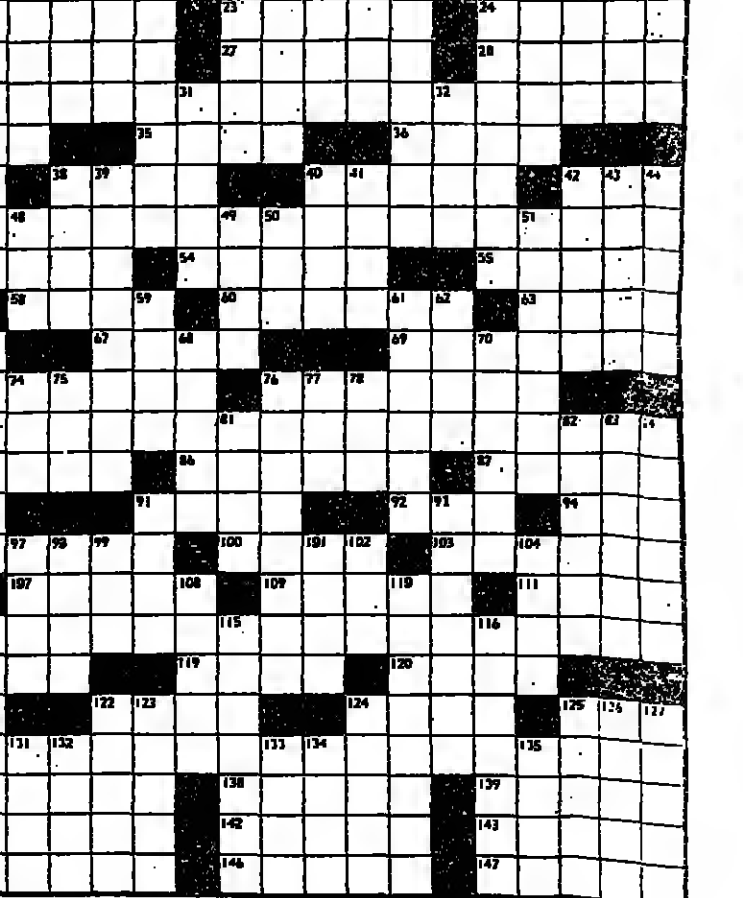
I have refrained from setting forth Mr. Watts' beliefs, since there is always the danger of doing violence to something that, no matter how well put, remains rather elusive and fragile. It seems to me that his teachings are free of narrow doctrine, that they stress that spirit of the world is one, that there is more than one way of encountering it, that the godhead resides inside us, that the immediate moment is more holy than the past or future and that the key to the present is joy and happiness. It seems to me that his teachings are free of narrow doctrine, that they stress that spirit of the world is one, that there is more than one way of encountering it, that the godhead resides inside us, that the immediate moment is more holy than the past or future and that the key to the present is joy and happiness. It seems to me that his teachings are free of narrow doctrine, that they stress that spirit of the world is one, that there is more than one way of encountering it, that the godhead resides inside us, that the immediate moment is more holy than the past or future and that the key to the present is joy and happiness.



# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TIME REMEMBERED—By Frances Hansen



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# Carolina Quintets Advance

## North and South In Tournaments

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Teams from the Carolinas won college basketball tournament games about 5,000 miles apart yesterday as North Carolina triumphed in the Aloha Classic in Hawaii and South Carolina advanced in the KCAC Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Highly-ranked North Carolina beat Utah 73-61 in the opening round of the Aloha Classic and Washington beat Subpac, 88-77. The Tar Heels face the Huskies and Hawaii plays Louisville in the semifinal round.

At New York, South Carolina got 21 points in the first half from 7-foot Danny Traylor and 6 points in the last 3 1/2 minutes from a freshman, Alexander English, to defeat Manhattan in the semifinals and earned a berth against St. John's in the final.

The Redmen upset Michigan, 85-88, on Bill Schaeffer's 15-foot jump shot with 2 seconds to play.

### Kansas State Gains

Steve Mitchell and Larry Williams combined for 40 points to help Kansas State rout Kansas, 91-70, in the first round of the Big Eight tournament in Kansas City, Mo. Oklahoma edged Oklahoma St., 89-82, in overtime.

Florida State and Brigham Young won in the first round of the All-College tournament in Oklahoma City. The Seminoles, who lost last season to UCLA in the final of the NCAA championship, defeated Penn State, 70-60. Brigham Young, led by forward Belmont Anderson's last second jump shot and 26 points, nipped Texas A and M, 83-81.

### Goalending on Jones

A goal-tending call against Olympian Dwight Jones of Houston with 94 seconds remaining led to a 75-72 Indiana victory in the opening round of the Sun Bowl tournament. The host Texas Tech Pano Miners defeated Southern Methodist, 71-55.

Pat McFarland and Mike Banton each scored 20 points as St. Joseph's outlasted Duquesne, 76-71, in the Quaker City tournament. The Hawks will meet LaSalle in the championship game tomorrow night.

A late rally by Virginia Tech gave the Gobblers an 81-80 victory over Old Dominion and the right to meet Stanford tonight for the Old Dominion Classic title.



UP FOR GRABS—Redskins' coach George Allen tosses football between running back Larry Brown (left) and quarterback Bill Kilmer. Washington plays Dallas Sunday for the National Conference championship. The Redskins are favored by 3 1/2 points.

# NFL Dolphins' Defense Is Seeking To Kick Steelers and Take 'Names'

By Leonard Shapiro

MIAMI, Dec. 29 (UPI)—They have been known simply as the "No Names" and in this year of Miami's 15 straight victories and 2,960 yards rushing—both professional football records—the Dolphins' defense seems to prefer it that way.

Other teams have their Geras's, Gorillas, Franco's Italian Army, Pearsons Poursome and Purple Gang, but the anonymous Dolphins just keep crunching along on the road to Super Bowl VII and—hey hope—a return engagement against the man who gave them their name.

Family Memory  
Dallas coach Tom Landry couldn't think of any of the Dolphin defenders' names before last year's Super Bowl. And then the Cowboys prevailed, 24-3, adding insult to injury.

"I kind of like the No Names," said free safety Jake Scott. "We just do our jobs. We have no superstars. We get it done." Indeed, the Dolphins this season led the American Conference in total defense and rushing defense and were third against the pass. They also ranked second in interceptions with 26.

### Balanced Defense

"It's the most balanced defense I've ever been associated with," said Mike Scary, the defensive line coach. "There is nothing these men don't do well."

On Sunday, they meet the Pittsburgh Steelers at Three Rivers Stadium for the American Conference championship and a

berth in the Super Bowl. The No Names must contain a rushing offense that ranked second in the conference only to Miami's record-breakers.

The Dolphins are concerned with the Steelers' pass-catching

running backs. Franco Harris had 21 receptions and John Fuqua 18. Quarterback Terry Bradshaw also likes to aim for rookie tight end John McKinley, who has caught 21 passes.

"He puts a lot of pressure on the linebackers," said Dolphin defensive captain and signal-caller Nick Buoniconti, 32, who leads the Dolphins in tackles. "But we've been able to come up with big plays when we have to. We won't do anything different this week."

### Little Big Man

It has been said that Buoniconti, at 5-foot-11 and 220 pounds, one of the smallest middle-linebackers in the league, is primarily responsible for the Dolphins' defensive success. Teammate Scott agreed.

"I don't think we'll ever know how much he means to us until he retires," he said.

"Instead of going for the big play, we let things fall in place," added Scott. "We used to be a big mistake team. But this is our big interception. I feel great."

"Physically, I feel great," said Bradshaw. "I look about eight pounds, but I don't feel too weak."

### A Description

Bradshaw, who described his illness as "just plain old diarrhea," said he didn't think his sickness would slow down the team Sunday.

"I'll be out there doing the best I can," he said.

### Cepeda Dropped; A's Also Release Horlen, Brown

OAKLAND, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Oakland Cepeda, once one of the most feared right-handed hitters in baseball, is without a team and looking for a job.

The National League's Most Valuable Player in 1967, with the St. Louis Cardinals, was one of three players released by the Oakland Athletics.

Clearing waivers were Cepeda, infielder Larry Brown and pitcher Joe Horlen as none of the other 23 major league teams were interested in the players.

Cepeda, 35, came to the A's June 29 from the Atlanta Braves for pitcher Denny McLain and managed only three hitting appearances before going into the hospital for another knee operation.

Brown, 32, was purchased from the Cleveland Indians in April, 1971, and filled a utility role with the A's. He batted only 135 in 47 games.

Horlen, 35, was signed as a free agent April 19 after the Chicago White Sox cut him loose. He appeared in 32 games for the A's as a middle-infielder, reliever and spot starter and posted a 3-4 win-loss record and 3.00 earned run average.

"It could have been a factor," Landry replied with a grin. "But I'm not saying."

"Honestly," said Staubach, "this is a tremendous thrill. Now I've got to make sure I feel this good Sunday night."

Staubach, who separated his right shoulder in an exhibition game last August, underwent surgery and was not restored to the active roster until Oct. 32.

Morton started each of the Cowboys' 14 regular-season games and last Saturday's playoff battle. But when the Cowboys fell behind, 28-13, late in the third quarter, Landry went to Staubach.

Staubach responded by guiding the Cowboys to a fourth-period field goal, followed with a 20-yard touchdown pass to Billy Parks with 1:30 remaining and, with 53 seconds on the scoreboard, tossed a 10-yard scoring strike to Ron Sellers that won the game.

"When someone accomplishes a feat like that, he deserves a reward," Landry said. "His reward is to start Sunday's game."

"I would say I'm more excited about Sunday's game than I was before the Super Bowl," said Staubach, who last year led the Cowboys to their first National Football League championship.

"I haven't played much this season," he added, "but now I have the chance to make up for a lot of things. It should be a game highly charged with emotion. That's what I enjoy."

Staubach added, "Why this is almost as big as the Army-Navy game in 1957."

Landry's only worry appeared to be Staubach's lack of playing time during the regular season. Before last Saturday, he had thrown only 20 passes all year, 319 fewer than Morton. Against San Francisco, however, Staubach completed 12 of 20 for 174 yards, and two touchdowns.

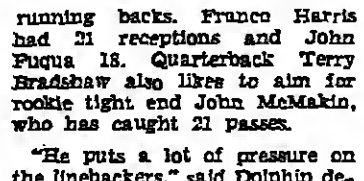
Landry also might have taken into consideration the fact the Cowboys have never lost a game which Staubach started and finished.

Staubach's running style is in contrast to Morton's orthodox method of quarterbacking. Last year in Washington, Staubach helped defeat the Redskins, 13-0, when he eluded a Washington rush and ran 29 yards for a first-quarter touchdown.

In the past two years, George Allen-coached Redskins teams have had problems containing quarterbacks with a gift for moving around. Was it a factor in yesterday's decision?

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Roger Staubach chosen to start

# The 'Reward' For Staubach Is First Start

By George Solomon

DALLAS, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Roger Staubach will make his first start of the season at quarterback for the Dallas Cowboys Sunday in the National Conference championship game against Washington at RFK Stadium.

Cowboy coach Tom Landry announced after yesterday's practice he was starting Staubach ahead of Craig Morton because of Staubach's performance in last Saturday's 30-28 playoff victory in San Francisco.

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# USC Has Welcome Mat for Doormats

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Pacific Coast teams used to be doormats for Big Ten college football squads, but as the Rose Bowl's odds demonstrated, the situation has been reversed.

When the University of Southern California and Ohio State meet in the Rose Bowl Monday, the national champion Trojans will be 14 1/2-point favorites to give the Pacific-8 Conference its fourth straight victory over the Big Ten in the past eight years.

The Big Ten still has a big edge since not signing a contract in 1966 to play in the Rose Bowl.

Since 1947, when Illinois ousted UCLA, 45-14, teams from the Midwest have won 17 of 26 meetings. However, the Pacific-8 has been the dominant conference in the 1960s and 1970s.

Jim Owens' Washington teams won in 1960 (44-8 over Wisconsin) and 1961 (17-7 over Minnesota). The Big Ten has won five times since.

Melvin Upset  
The Pacific-8 string of five victories in the last seven Rose Bowls started with UCLA's memorable upset of unbeaten national champion Michigan State, 14-13. The last Big Ten victory was provided by Woody Hayes and Ohio State in 1969. The Buckeyes' national title team stopped O. J. Simpson and USC, 27-16.

Monday's game matches No. 1 USC and No. 3 Ohio State, teams with a combined won-lost record of 20-1 this season.

John McKay, USC's coach, is looking to reverse a trend against Hayes. Including the 1969 Rose Bowl, Hayes holds a 3-1 lifetime edge over McKay.

In 1960, Ohio State best McKay's USC squad, 20-0, and in 1964, the Buckeyes prevailed, 17-0, against the Trojans. McKay's only victory over Hayes came in 1963, by a score of 32-3.

McKay will be seeking his 100th coaching victory in 13 years at USC, while Hayes is looking for his 150th victory in a 22-year tenure at Ohio State.

It is McKay's fifth trip to the Rose Bowl in seven years.

Rae Gels Award  
FALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Mike Rae, the quarterback of No. 1-ranked Southern California, was named the winner of the Glenn (Pop) Warner memorial award, given annually to the most valuable senior college football player on the West Coast.

Rae, a 6-1 186-pounder, edged out two quarterbacks, Ty Patne of Washington State and Oregon's Dan Fouts, and receiver Steve Sweeney of California.

In guiding the Trojans to the Rose Bowl, Rae completed 86 of 174 passes for 1,525 yards and rushed for 270 yards.

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# Penn State's Coach Paterno Revives Act for Sugar Bowl

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Joe Paterno has been taking his Penn State football team to bowl games so regularly that he has developed a comedy routine aimed at adding neutral fans to the usually outnumbered Penn State cheering section.

This week the Penn State coach directed his routine at New Orleans fans who could root for his team on against the highly favored Oklahoma Sooners in the Sugar Bowl Sunday night.

Paterno is concerned about one champion. The Sooners have star players such as Greg Pruitt, the running back. Paterno is looking for a miracle.

Paterno, in one of his stories, said, "Years ago I told Art Rooney, the Pittsburgh Steelers' owner, how my mother always makes five novenas every time we play. That was when his team was way down. After we beat Kansas, 18-14, on the final play of the 1969 Orange Bowl, Mr. Rooney, who has two sisters who are nuns and a brother who is a priest sent me a telegram saying, 'I'll trade my sisters and brother even up for your mother.'"

Paterno may need them this Sunday night. Earlier this week, the coach cut short a practice session because his Nittany Lions "weren't accomplishing anything," he said.

The Sugar Bowl teams each have 10-1 won-lost records. The Sooners' loss came at the hands of Gator Bowl-bound Colorado, 30-14, while the Nittany Lions lost their opening game of the season to Tennessee, 28-21.

John Hufnagel, Penn State's quarterback and one of its top threats, set a school pass completion record with 200 for his career. He was fifth in the nation in total offense, with 2,201 yards this season, an average of 200.1 a game.

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